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A SUMMER DAY.

Sunshine over the meadow lands,
Kissing the crimson clover,
And sunshine haunting the lily cups
That the yellow bees hung over,
And sunshine over the hazy hills
And over the dimpling river—
And I wished that the sun and the Summer day
Might shine and last forever.

We walked down by the meadow path,
The broad highway forsaking,
For the quiet of that lovely spot
Seemed better for our love-making.
And I was silent and she was shy,
And we walked down through the clover;
But we thought it the sweetest Summer day
That ever the sun shone over.

We heard the birds in the waving grass,
As they twittered to each other
About the nests they had hidden away—
And the coo of each glad bird mother.
And we thought, as we walked that Summer day
Through the clover blooms together,
That at last the world was in perfect tune,
In the glad bright Summer weather.

I cannot tell what I said to her,
As we walked knee-deep in clover;
But I know that the robins merrily sang
Their sweetest of sweet songs over.
And down in my own heart love's own bird sang
A song that was gladder, sweeter,
And its echo joined with the world's sweet hymn,
And made the day completer.

And when we came up the meadow path,
Our hearts sang over and over;
"O sweet, glad day for blossom and bird,
And for every blythe young lover!"
And yet I knew not the words she said,
Or whether she spoke at all;
But of all sweet days, that Summer day
I count as the best of all.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

American Women and Racing Toilettes.

Indispensables for Watering Place Outfits, Bathing Suits, Diamonds, &c.

The American Derby

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

If a foreigner wishes to see American women to advantage, he should chose a fine Saturday in June and attend the races at Jerome Park. The magnificent grounds of this institution, the lovely surrounding country, the convenient club house, with its broad piazzas, which make it possible for a lady to enjoy the sport without encountering dust or mud, have all assisted to give the races, which annually take place under the auspices of the distinguished Jockey Club, a fashionable reputation, as they now bring together without doubt a larger number of beautiful women, exquisite toilettes and high-bred American men than can be found at any one gathering in city or country. It would be a fine sight for Susan B. Anthony or any other gaunt believer in the wrongs of the sex to see the assemblage of gorgeous, creamy complexioned, well-fed, continually cared-for women, attended deferentially by superb looking men who carry their wraps, select for them the most comfortable seats, and seem to feel bound, for the pleasure of their society, and by their beauty and brilliancy they add to the scene to return them a "good time." It would show most conclusively that there are two sides to the question of woman's rights—that the husband and father of the period is not always so black as he is painted, and that if he errs it is sometimes on the side of too much blindness.

The Jerome Park races are fast taking the position here of the English "Derby," minus its crowds of thieves and loafers, its thimble-rigging and vulgarity. Perhaps it is the high rate of admission; more likely, however, the determined efforts of the managers; but, from whatever cause, a high tone of fashion and exclusiveness is maintained, and the manners the dress, the appearance, the conversation, are such as would be seen in the best drawing-rooms of New York.

THE TOILETTES.

The dresses worn on the occasion were almost uniformly handsome and fresh, and many of them had an *al fresco* character quite in keeping with the purpose. Of this description was a quite new Cretonne costume, a satin finished satin material printed in chintz figures upon a white ground, and trimmed upon the upper skirt and jacket with wide, white Cluny lace. A straw Gipsy, trimmed with black velvet, black lace and pink hedge roses, accompanied this dress.

A very handsome dress was a *Frou-Frou* pongee (a lovely soft flesh or salmon color), trimmed with bands of black velvet edged on either side with narrow black guipure lace.

Another was of silver gray silk serge, trimmed with very rich black and white fringe headed with soft ruches of the material cut on the bias and fringed upon the edge.

A charming dress consisted of a costume of pearl-colored *armure de Lyon* trimmed with rich fringe to match, headed by a band of black velvet and worn over a skirt of turquoise blue *faille*. A chip bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon, a cascade of blonde across the front and some long-stemmed English roses crowned this toilette.

A simple dress which had quite a new effect was of wood-colored batiste, trimmed with bands of buff linen with a line of black stitched in the edge. With this was worn a broad-brimmed hat of Leghorn trimmed with brown gros grain ribbon, a black lace upon the edge, and a small buff ostrich tip arranged with two brown ones to curl over the crown.

A very elegant dress consisted of a tunic of white satin-striped *gaze de chambery*, worn over a violet silk skirt, trimmed with narrow flounces, pinked out. The bonnet was of white chip, and was trimmed with white lace, violet ribbon and white lilac. There were many hair-striped silk costumes trimmed with black and white fringe, headed with mossy silk ruches; many mixtures of brown silk with buff pongee, trimmed with bands of the material; many rich pearl grey and pale coffee color or light brown silks in two or more shades of the same color, and some rich black toilettes, both in silk and grenadine, the former trimmed with black lace over white, both slightly fulled; the latter with ruffles of the same, bound with the same or edged with narrow guipure lace. The rule is almost universal in regard to short skirts. Only one or two were trained, and they looked out of place. Moreover it was strictly observed that few were long enough to catch the dust in walking from the club house side to the "Grand Stand," where the best views of the racing can be obtained. One of the prettiest features of outdoor entertainments this season consists of the bouquets, loosely made up of long stemmed English roses, which ladies carry. Gentlemen are content with a bud and a sprig of geranium in their button-hole.

WATERING PLACE OUTFITS.

No watering place outfit is considered complete this season without a white suit and a chintz suit The white suit is always made of fine ribbed pique or *satine*, and is trimmed with worked bands, put on as insertions, and scant ruffles instead of insertions or heading of black velvet.

The chintz costumes are *the* novelty, and, therefore, though only cotton, particularly *distingue*. They are in the first place very difficult to procure—it is only a particular kind of chintz (Cretonne) that is fashionably worn, and this can only be bought in one or two houses, and at present in no variety of pattern. In London it is one shilling per yard; here it is ten shillings—that is $1 25, and therefore by the time it is made by a fashionable dress-maker and properly trimmed with white Irish lace it becomes costly enough to suit the exclusive tastes of Mrs. Grundy. Of course they cannot be got ready made. Ladies inquiring for chintz costumes in our largest establishments are shown everything else, and even some things as unlike as possible, which are declared to be the veritable article, and if they do not find out their mistake, why are they not just as well off as if they had it?

But next in order to the Cretonne chintz suit is a pongee cane parasol. Pongee parasols are universal this summer, but the latest out have long sticks with a turned top, and a slide by which they can be shortened for use as a parasol and lengthened and reversed for use as a cane. Some are lined with colored silk and trimmed with a scolloped ruffle; others are lined with silk, carefully matching the outside in tint and have a perfectly plain edge.

A cashmere jacket, embroidered in colors or in gold for cool morning or evening wear, is another indispensable, scarcely less so than the long sack of undressed linen with large cape, which is untrimmed save perhaps by the narrow stitched bands of brown linen, and which worn over a handsome traveling dress of "Breda" (spun silk) or silk serge preserves it fresh for arrival at grand hotels.

BATHING SUITS.

Democratic visitors to Coney Island and even occasional so-journers at Long Branch, may run their chance of marine suit, which has seen service, which is minus strings and buttons and which consists of trowsers much too short and jacket much too long, for fifty cents per each time of using, but no "lady" would go to the seaside for a stay of even a week, more or less, without providing herself with a suit for bathing, made in the approved style, trowsers gathered into a band and ruffle around the ankle, and blouse belted in, with sailor collar and sleeves closed in at the wrist. The material is always all wool flannel in colors or black and white check bound, with a collar, fabric which experience has demonstrated to be the best for this purpose, and the cost, ready made, is nine to fifteen dollars for the suit, which of course will last as long as a bathing suit is needed by any one person.

CROQUET COSTUMES.

Very pretty and appropriate costumes for croquet are made of wood-colored cambric, trimmed with narrow stitched folds of straw or dead buff linen. A bright little Roman tie and Leghorn hat (broad brimmed) encircled with a Roman scarf or Roman tripped ribbon completes the *ensemble* of the toilette.

A NEW RAGE.

The caprice for very quiet ornaments has created a demand recently, for new and rather unique designs in shell jewelry, styles which base their claim to distinction on the special character of the workmanship, rather than on any general and striking peculiarity. A set of these ornaments consists of broad cuff bracelets darkly grained, but almost transparent and the monogram which is cut out of the shell and set on exactly in the middle of the cuff with jewelers' pins. A chain necklace, with locket attached, also ornamented with monogram, breastpin, ear-rings and monogram buttons. The breastpin is very little used now-a-days, but is considered necessary to complete the set. Shell jewelry imported from Vienna is mounted with colored stones and enamels in very fanciful but somewhat *bizarre* style, which does not find favor with the more cultivated class of American women, who really prefer the purer patterns of home manufacture.

LINEN AND LACE.

There is a great variety and great profusion of *lingerie*, particularly in collars, cuffs, chemisettes, capes and *fichus*. The little pointed collar is still worn in lace and is undoubtedly more popular than any other; but there are new shapes constantly making their appearance, some with square tabs instead of points in front, others very large and forming a sort of handkerchief of muslin, edged with lace. Squares of fine muslin instead of tulle are worn under the square or open bodies of handsome dinner dresses during the warm weather, as tulle collapses with the thermometer at 90 almost invariably.

Pretty capes of muslin, edged with wide lace, are used for accompaniments to low necked dresses, and with aprons of Swiss muslin, trimmed with lace and ribbons, add a grace to simple toilettes of light lawn or grenadine. Aprons are quite coming into vogue, especially for country wear. Not only are little pieces *coqueterie* in white muslin worn, but aprons in solid black silk and substantial Scotch ginghams. To the simple apron it is a good plan to add *bretelles* of the same material, especially for young girls, as it gives them a much more dressy appearance.

THE COST OF DIAMONDS.

The passion for diamonds increases the price of these costly gems with each succeeding year. Probably the secret of the willingness of American men to purchase such valuable ornaments lies in the fact that they are really a fair investment. Really good diamonds will always bring their cost and not infrequently considerably enhance in value, particularly if they are stones of fine size and quality. The real cost and value of diamonds, persons unaccustomed to judging of them cannot at all appreciate. A pair of *solitaire* diamond ear-rings for instance were exhibited the other day without pendants, worth thirteen thousand dollars, and another pair, also without pendants, worth ten thousand dollars. The difference between them, though bating three thousand dollars on their market value, was hardly appreciable to an unpracticed eye. About the lowest price for single diamonds mounted as ear-rings is one hundred dollars the pair, the diamond being scarcely larger than a pin head.

"Alaska" diamonds, so-called, which have no value at all, are now mounted by some dealers in most elaborate patterns, and in fine gold, to give them the appearance of the genuine article. The difficulty with them is that they soon become dim, but at first they are quite brilliant and succeed in flattering their owners for a time that they look just as well as the real.

A short time ago a lady, whose social position did not justify the supposition that she could afford to spend large sums upon diamonds, displayed at an evening party a cross and earrings of the same pattern of large and brilliant design. "Are they real?" asked a friend. "Oh, yes, of course," returned the wearer; "a present from my husband; cost him three thousand dollars." "Good gracious! you don't tell me so," replied the other; "do tell me where he got them, for my husband paid twenty-eight hundred for this little single cross that I wear as a pendant."

The truth is, if they had been real, they would have been worth fifteen thousand dollars, but not being acquainted with the value of stones the lady had put as a price simply the limit of her imagination or her daring.

MRS. TOODLES AT HOME.

The past month has been signalized by the selling off of summer stocks and summer goods at such rates as must have filled the hearts of innumerable Mrs. Toodleses with joy and triumph. Thousands of the dingy looking suits which make the large furnishing houses dismal, which you wonder how any one could ever have the conscience to make, or any one else the heart to buy, which are never seen on the street, which are bought by no one knows who, and worn no one knows where, have disappeared, and are leaving vacancies which will be only half filled for the month to come by dreary odds and ends, generally kept out of sight, but resurrected for a few weeks in July, in order to afford summer visitors to the city a glance at New York fashions.

For thrifty women, and the mothers of families, however, there are fine opportunities for the purchase of materials, short lengths and dress patterns of muslin, linen and lawn, for school, or bridal for that matter, that would compare favorably when wrought by deft and dainty fingers with outfits that would cost ten times the amount. Women have the mastery of a very clever piece of mechanism who can use their fingers.

Fine "French" lawn twenty cents per yard, fine French organdy thirty cents per yard, how many pretty summer dresses are possibly to the girl or woman who can make them for herself; who after paying three or four dollars for the material is not obliged to pay five, ten or fifteen for the making the latter not an unusual price for the making of even a simple muslin dress in a great city.

JENNIE JUNE.

THE NEEDLE-GUN DOOMED.

The French Chassepot the Better Gun.

[Berlin Correspondence New York World.]

We are so accustomed to associate with the German, or at all events the Prussian army, the idea of the needle-gun, that it is next to impossible to imagine either without the other. The needle-gun has been the specialty of the Prussian soldiery, the supposed talisman which led it to victory. In 1864 it was the needle-gun which, in the opinion of the Danes, wrought their defeat; in 1866 the Austrians confessed themselves beaten not by superior organization, valor, or strategy, but by the magic spell concealed in the needle-gun. The Prussians themselves were perfectly in love with their national weapon, and professed to despise the attempts of other nations to come up to their perfection. What was the Enfield or the Snider; what was the Martini Fleury, and what finally the much-vaunted chassepot in comparison with the needle-gun? Parallels between the latter two rifles have been drawn continuously during the war, both by Prussian military journalists and obsequious foreign special correspondents attached to the Prussian army. They ended in every instance in a final eulogy on the needle gun. The chassepot was asserted to be constantly suffering some breakage; it became foul after a few rounds; it was not true in its aim. These were the conclusions our pro-Prussian journalists invariably arrived at. Whoever accepted this judgment as decisive and fair will be greatly surprised to hear that at this present moment the Prussian authorities are contemplating a general exchange of the zundnadel for the chassepot. The zundnadel, in fact, is doomed, and the choice lies solely between the Martini Henry rifle and the chassepot. The former is admitted to be the better, but then it is costly, and every one would have to be bought. Of the chassepots there are 540,000 ready to hand. Bavaria has come to a decision already. Though it will not finally cast away its old Werder rifle, it has resolved to serve out 65,000 chassepots, which forms its share of the common booty, to the bulk of its line troops. In Prussia the coexistence of two different guns is not deemed advisable, and a great number of rifles will therefore have to be newly fabricated. Still the 540,000 chassepots are an argument in favor of that weapon. Its greatest recommendations are its greater handiness and lightness, wide range, and the small bore. A soldier can carry about with him a far greater number of cartridges than for the needle gun—almost as many again. The French chassepots are to be somewhat altered for use, and a great quantity have to be newly manufactured.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Lamentable Finale to a Sabbath School Picnic at Orange Lake, Florida.

We give below some of the details of a catastrophe that has clothed a large community in mourning, and which only a very special Providence prevented from being manifoldly more disastrous. The present writer, from personal acquaintance with some of the parties thus bereaved, is allowed a melancholy satisfaction in expressing to Dr. Montgomery, who, he learns from another source, lost his most estimable wife in the occurrence, and to the others this suddenly plunged into funeral grief, his heart-deep condolence.

We quote from a private letter bearing date, Gainesville, Fla., June 20, 1871:

"Have you heard of the terrible finale of the picnic given for the benefit of the Sunday School children of Micanopy, on Orange Lake, last Friday evening? There were on board the boat, which was rigged up with sails, thirty-eight souls, mostly children, some few men and a few grown ladies. About four or five hundred yards from the shore, the boat capsized, and would have sunken altogether but for the mast about forty feet long, which stuck in the mud and supported the boat, which was about three feet under the water. The men on board succeeded, after almost superhuman exertions, in saving all but five whites and one negro. Two of the whites drowned were grown ladies, the others were children. Those that were saved were placed upon the boat, and had to stand there up to their waists in water, while the men swam out and recovered one by one the others. Then, after getting all that were alive safe on the bottom of the boat, the men swam ashore for some small boats, and carried them ashore. They afterwards recovered the six dead bodies. Nearly every one in Gainesville went down to Micanopy on Sunday last to attend the funeral. Bessie McCormick (daughter of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Gainesville) was aboard the boat when it turned over, but was saved after being severely strangled."

CAREER OF A NOTED SCAMP.

Bigamist Son-in-Law of George N. Sanders, the Confederate Agent.

At Poughkeepsie, recently, a man named Contri was convicted of bigamy, and from the accounts published of him, he seems to be a scomp of the first water. He came to this country, from Italy, in 1861, and in New York married a girl of fourteen. He deserted her, became a bounty jumper, and finally joined the Confederates, assuming the *role* of surgeon. He was presented to the society of Richmond at a reception given at the mansion of Jefferson Davis, and there made the acquaintance of Miss Virginia Sanders, daughter of George N. Saunders, the noted Confederate agent abroad. This young lady he married, and soon after entered the guerrilla service in Tennessee. In 1864 he came North as a rebel emissary, and became associated with the gang who attempted to burn the hotels in New York. Upon the discovery of the plot he fled to Canada, and there met his father-in-law, who had arrived from England. During his sojourn in Canada, having been joined by his wife, he saved his father-in-law from seizure, $25,000 reward having been offered for his capture as one of the Lincoln assassination conspirators. After the war, Contri's true character became known, and he was peremptorily expelled from the Saunders mansion. The lovely and accomplished Miss Saunders, his wife, who had become devotedly attached to him, died soon after of a broken heart. Contri, after his fall from grace, went to Boston, and practiced medicine. He joined in the first Fenian raid into Canada, and returning to Boston, established a drug store and married a belle of the Hub. To get rid of wife No. 3 he started to join the Cuban patriots, but instead went to Poughkeepsie, where he married wife No. 4. The accomplished scoundrel is now in durance vile.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Two Thousand New Mail Routes Opened on the First of July.

Two thousand mail routes let to contract during the last spring, went into operation on Saturday. These routes embrace the entire mail transportation of the Southern States, and "miscellaneous routes" in every other State and Territory of our country; besides which, we may especially refer to that very important railroad service between Cumberland, Maryland, and Pittsburgh, affording immense advantages to about fifty cities, towns and villages on that long line of travel, and opening up a new and more direct through route between Baltimore and Washington and Pittsburgh and the Great West and Northwest. One year ago the number of postoffices was 28,492. There is no hazard now in putting the figures at thirty thousand. Every postmaster in the country has already been instructed to keep an account of the business of his office during the next six months, and on the first day of next January report the same to the appointment office, so that each postmaster's salary may be readjusted upon a proper basis, according to the law approved July 1, 1864, providing for the payment of postmasters by a fixed salary, instead of commission, as formerly. Four hundred new "money-order offices" will be added by the 1st day of August—the whole number will then be 2,500. The "free delivery system" is in successful operation in fifty-two cities, with great advantages to the respective communities. The foreign mail service was never so perfect as at the present time. The Dead Letter Office opens about twelve thousand letters per day, and restores to the writers several thousands of dollars each month.

AN ALLEGED BORGIA.

Three Husbands and Two Children Poisoned—Arrest of the Woman.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman was arrested in New Brunswick, N. J., last week, on a requisition from Governor Jewell, of Connecticut. The charge is that she has poisoned three husbands and two children of her last husband by a former marriage. She married a Jerseyman nearly ten years ago. Three years after the marriage the husband died suddenly, and under circumstances which occasioned comment. She married her second husband in Connecticut, and he died under equally suspicious circumstances. Early in 1870, the woman married Nelson H. Sherman, of Derby, Conn., a widower with two children, one six and the other fifteen years old. Within nine months after the wedding Mr. Sherman and the children died, and under the same unaccountable circumstances. After the death of the oldest child last spring, Mrs. Sherman moved to New Brunswick. The friends of Mr. Sherman then had the bodies of the husband and his two children exhumed. The officers who visited New Brunswick to make the arrest say that undeniable evidence of poison was found, and that it was plainly seen in the stomach of the child last buried. They added that they have been able to fix upon the woman the purchase of poison similar to that of which traces were found. The poison was vegetable and of an unusual character, the officers being unable to give its name. The woman was taken to New Haven. On being accused of the crime she manifested surprise, either real or very well assumed. She stoutly asserts her innocence.

It is reported that Col. Scott, the Railway King, in a speech at a railroad meeting in Leavenworth on Saturday last, declared himself "entirely and unequivocally in favor of narrow-guage railways." This will probably determine the width of the proposed road from Leavenworth to Denver.

ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

By a Practical Aeronaut.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The periodical spurts of enthusiasm which have come to life in America within a few years, upon the subject of aerostation, have not resulted in the least advancement in adapting it to practical uses. Nor until the late use of balloons by the French has there been any successful attempt made in Europe to show the extent to which the science of aerostation can be practiced. What the "mother of invention" may next do for it, can only be predicted, as indeed, there has been no essential improvement in the construction of balloons since their discovery. Yet the writer is firm in the faith that before the close of the present century the science will be thoroughly established as a tangible, practical fact. In the course of these papers some allusion may be made to this point with a view of developing it, but for the present, it is only intended to write what we know about ballooning from positive experience, embracing more adventure than science, and more simple, truthful narrative than eloquence.

My first essay in the aeronautic line transpired when I was a boy, and caused me to be regarded with great honor by my playmates, and contributed to my back sundry stripes from a birch in paternal hand. The feat consisted in making a leap into the air from the top of a three-story building, with an open umbrella in each hand. A sudden gyration of my body, with right side nethermost, apprised me of the fact that the umbrella in the right hand had collapsed, and I alighted upon the earth with heels up, the sudden concussion so jarring my bones that liniments were at a premium in a neighboring apothecary shop for some days.

But my ambition to fly was not in the least cooled by this mishap. My most delightful dreams were those of flying, and a desire to move zenithward continued to haunt me. Accordingly I made my first successful attempt in Louisville, some years after, under the most perplexing and laborious circumstances. I found myself in that city with a patent, but no funds or credit. The patent was one which I controlled in several Southwestern States, and I expected to realize largely from it, but after I had expended much time, labor and money, I found it was not a good season for patent pumps. There had been, and continued to be, *too much rain.*

While debating whether it was best to return to an unfailing business, of which I was master, I learned that Eugene Goddard had left a large, fine new balloon in New Albany, and that the property was in the hands of a concern who had advanced money on it.

"Ah," mentally ejaculated I, "here is just the thing for me, with which to blaze before the world like a stray comet!" And in twenty minutes I was on the horse-cars of the Portland Railroad bound for New Albany. I found the balloon snugly stowed away in a loft, with all the paraphernalia and auxiliaries of a first-class equipment. With a business and professional air, I had the apparatus taken out and spread upon an adjoining common for examination. I found everything complete and in order, as near as I could judge from my limited knowledge of the matter. Within two hours an agreement was made with the holders of the apparatus to transfer it to me in exchange for about one thousand dollars' worth of pumps—from a conclusion on their part, no doubt, that they could realize more out of old iron than from varnished linen—and in another hour my treasure was loaded into packet wagons and on the road to Louisville.

Now for work. It was Monday afternoon and I determined to make an ascent on Friday afternoon following. What with the advertising, the music, the preparation of exhibition ground, the erection of seats, a supply of gas, and a host of minor details, could keep me more busily employed for a few days. Accordingly, as soon as a suitable location could be found, and the gas company consulted, I hastened to a printer to order posters and dodgers and to have an announcement inserted in all the newspapers of the city. The next morning I found my name ornamenting many dead walls and billboards, and my intended exploit very generally noticed by the press. Three days of hard work passed. The sale of tickets, mingled with other work, supplied funds to handle the aerostatic machine and cover it with an additional coat of varnish, and to settle the larger proportion of all the advance bills except that of the gas. Here I was stranded upon the shoals of impecuniosity. Not a foot of gas could be had until the bill for the whole was paid. I wanted to commence the inflation at 5 o'clock Friday morning—early, to provide against accident or contingency. So the affair must be settled Thursday. After failing in several attempts with prominent parties, some of whom had scruples about furnishing facilities for breaking my neck, and others not being regarded as responsible at the gas office, I requested Mr. Steadman, of the Louisville Hotel, to give me an order for the gas and charge it in my bill:

"When can you settle the bill?" queried the old gentleman.

"Send one of your clerks up to the ground to-morrow, to subtract the amount from the receipts," was my reply.

"Suppose the attendance is a failure?"

"Which is not probable, sir."

"Suppose the weather is against you?"

"I take more chances than you do, in that, sir."

"Well, I believe you are honest, and will do the best you can. I will make the order."

"Many thanks, sir," with sundry mental ejaculations of whoop! Eureka! and the sudden evaporation of depressing anxiety.

No aeronaut ever visited a gas office with more elevated feelings, or gave a more emphatic order for the proper assistance to be furnished at the proper hour, than did I when I deposited Mr. Steadman's order with the cashier of the gas company.

But two questions remained to be decided to complete to my satisfaction all the movements which I contemplated. One was, to induce two or three persons to accompany me as passengers at a remunerative price. There were numbers who were satisfied with the terms, but none who could satisfy themselves regarding my experience in the business, as I had purposely evaded all discussion upon this point. Another and more serious question was, how to clothe the aerostat in its net, before or during the process of inflation. Before retiring for the night, however, I fixed upon a plan of managing the latter, and resolved to let the former take care of itself.

The morning came, bright and beautiful, the barometer indicating a favorable day. The inflation was successful, and nearly completed long before noon, and the hugh toy allowed to rise several hundred feet at the end of a rope, where, gently vibrating in the air, its beautiful appearance attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of thousands of beholders. The ascent was advertised to take place at two o'clock. Many people insisted that it should be postponed until four, when, it was argued, many business men and their families would favor the exhibition with their presence, who could not conveniently attend until that hour—but I would not consent. Meanwhile a brass band was being drawn through the streets proclaiming the event and the hour with music, banners and hugh placards.

Sood after 12 o'clock a throng of people began to push into the inclosure, and a dense mass to congregate on the outside. The balloon was drawn down to the ground and the inflation completed, to give ticket purchasers an opportunity of witnessing the process. At ten minutes before two o'clock the ballast, mathematical instruments, luncheon, &c., was adjusted in the car, and all was ready for a start. Up to this time no one had offered his precious person in the character of a passenger; but as I was examining the valve lines, to see that they were free and available, with a view of starting to the music of "Hail Columbia," an individual, begrimed with dust, and in a heavy perspiration, forced his way through the crowd and over the curb rope with the exclamation:

"My name is Bob Woodfolk, from Austin, Texas! I have been all over the world! and in New Jersey! and want to go up in this balloon!! How much does it cost?"

The price for a passage was named, which he paid, and then clambered through the basket cords and deposited himself upon the sand bags much the same, and with as little concern, as a farmer's boy would fix himself upon a load of wheat.

I regulated the ascensive power, climbed into the hoop, loosed the weights, and we went off like a rocket into the upper air, leaving the music, the waving of handkerchiefs, the shouts of the multitude and the city, far, far beneath us, with the speed of thought.

[As this narrative is written, not to picture the grandest of all sights which ever burst upon the human vision, nor to give expression to the swelling, throbbing, indescribable emotions which thrill the entire being upon such an occasion, but as a truthful rehearsal of one of many events which has characterized a busy and adventurous life, showing the curious and sometimes wonderful results of tact and reckless courage, I will say nothing about my feelings at that particular moment, or my gratification at the success of my venture thus far.]

As we passed zenithward, the speed of our machine becoming accelerated by discharge of ballast, and its continual advancement into lighter air, a cloud was noticed above us. I inquired of my companion whether he desired to pass through it or whether we should fall. This was the only cloud we would be likely to encounter owing to the remarkable clearness of the atmosphere, and my hope was that he would request me not to enter it, as the earth, though almost lost to our view, had not lost its attractions for me; but my passenger responded:

"I am not the captain; you are sailing this ship."

A moment had hardly passed when we went through the cloud of fleecy haze like a railway train, causing portions of it to eddy, and open and drift like snow in a windstorm. Meanwhile the gas poured out of the neck of the balloon in a volume as large as the twenty-inch neck-pipe would admit, and I discovered we were climbing higher than might prove pleasant. Five minutes had not elapsed since we left the earth, and at the fearful rate we were moving five minutes more would be apt to furnish us with immediate facilities for death by exploding our balloon, through the rapid expansion of the gas. In a moment I opened the valves, and soon we began to descend. By climbing up, and sliding down, the air in this manner, for some time, alternating the discharge of gas and ballast, I found before we had been in the air half an hour that we had expended all our extra controlling power, by at each operation using two much of it. We had no resource. The machine must now have its own way, and it soon decided to go to the earth. We were falling with very fair velocity, a short distance from Louisville, and as we neared the earth had struck an angle which would carry us directly into a forest. Having no ballast to carry us over the wood, we must discharge gas, fall faster, and strike a clearing beneath us. No time for thought. I opened wide the valves, threw over our anchor, directed Mr. Woodfolk to sit down and hold fast to the side of the car, whilst I stood with feet braced in the bottom and hands clenched to the concentrated hoop above. But before either of us was prepared the anchor had caught, and the balloon was falling at an increased speed in a curved line from the anchorage to the earth, and struck with a concussion that seemed as though the ground had been raised against us by a terrible convulsion. Mr. Woodfolk was dislodged and thrown out of the car with such force as to change ends along the ground like an acrobat turning flip-flaps. My steed was made frantic by the rebound and the relief of the passenger's weight. It had stopped at that station long enough, and breaking its anchor sailed up with redoubled speed. In passing up, as it reached a point at the full extension of the anchor line, the concussion in the air, caused in tearing loose the anchor, was as strong as that previously caused by striking the earth. The lower pole of the gas-bag elevated itself into the equator, and the car vibrated from side to side in the most perfect trapeze style, while the whole machine seemed to gyrate through the air like a boomerang. The difficulty in holding fast or accommodating one's self to this kind of motion may be imagined, but it cannot be described. And this trial at making a landing had the merit of being done very quickly—so quick, in fact, that an explosion of nitro-glycerine could not have facilitated it much.

Soon the violent motion subsided, and by a much more careful manipulation of the gas than before I effected a very pleasant and gentle landing, in a field near a railway station, a short distance from where my passenger quitted me so unceremoniously, but about the worst frightened piece of humanity in those parts, half resolved to relieve the balloon of my weight and let it off into the skies to find its own destruction. But the gathering around me of planters and slaves, who stared with mouths agape and eyes enlarged, relieved my mind of the effect of my calamity, and I was afforded their assistance in packing up the machine.

Before the packing was completed a very dilapidated looking person, with torn garments, a bloody face, one arm in a sling, and without a hat, crawled through a fence near by and came limping forward. I recognized him as my traveling companion of thirty minutes in the air, and accosted him with—

"Hillo, Woodfalk—that you? I thought you had gone back to the city. Why didn't you give me ballast before you let me off so suddenly? I could have made a longer trip if I'd had ballast. How did you get jammed up so?"

He took the cue in an instant, replying—

"I supposed you had ballast enough, confound it; but when I noticed you coming down again I saw the mistake. Then I concluded to follow you, but the horse which I rode got fractious and threw me headlong over the ground, lacerating and bruising me terribly."

Neither of us desired to make a public acknowledgement of the calamity, which was known to none but ourselves, and the matter-of-fact manner in which we covered it, caused the telegrapher at the station to announce in Louisville that the balloon, after landing a passenger, had made a second ascent, came down safely and was being taken back to the city.

The result of all this was, that my own ignorance of the business, the casualties which I could not avoid, made me in Louisville the most skilful, fearless and gallant aeronaut possible, and the newspapers used more exclamation points and superlative eloquence in the description of my work than would have been sufficient to describe a trip to the moon.

But the most satisfactory result was the receipts in cash, which made me for the time a banker in a small way; and the tender of several hundred dollars for a second ascension which was to be given under the patronage of George D. Prentice and John Tompkins, and Drs. Seaton and John Bull and others. This ascent, which I may narrate hereafter, was made within two weeks of the first, amid thunder-showers and a gale, and three passengers carried to Frankfort, a distance of some sixty or more miles, at the rate of a mile per minute, without an accident.

TROCHU'S DEFENSE.

An Unknown Chapter in the History of the German Siege of Paris—The Memorable Fourth of September.

General Trochu, in the speech made by him before the French Assembly, at Versailles, in defense of his conduct of affairs in Paris before and during the siege by the Germans, made some interesting statements.

He said: At the beginning of August (1870) I was the only general in the army in Paris awaiting orders when the fearful tidings arrived of the events of Wissemburg, Reichoffen and Forbach. At that time, gentlemen, I foresaw the awful consequences these events would have for the armies which were still round Metz if they continued to remain there much longer. I then perceived the imminence of the siege of Paris, and endeavored to make known my opinions on that point to the Emperor by the channel of one of the most influential officers about him.

He wrote a letter, in which he stated that, however great might be the importance of the events which might occur between Metz and Nancy, those which were likely to occur in and round Paris were equally so, both from a military and politial point of view. Dangers of a special character might explode there at any time, and call into play passions of the most violent kind. When the enemy's masses would surround the capital, it would be necessary to avail themselves of all the organized forces, and display the greatest vigor and energy. But if the defense of Paris was to be of any use, it was absolutely indispensable that outside the walls there should be an army of relief, which every organized corps in the country should be called upon to form.

This letter, General Trochu went on to say, was read at the conference of Generals, at which the Emperor was present, and unanimously approved of. Orders had even been given for the army of Metz to fall back, when advices from Paris intimated that its retreat would be attended with serious political dangers, and the army of Metz remained in the position where it was subsequently to perish. I enter into these details to make you understand that the idea of standing a siege in Paris was grounded on the existence of an army of relief—that that army was the army of Marshal Bazaine (150,000 trained soldiers), which the army under Marshal MacMahon would have joined. This would have given us an army of 250,000 men around Paris, which would have been their principal *point d'appui*. Under such conditions Paris could never have been invested, might have held the enemy at bay for an indefinite period and probably saved France.

I received from the War office orders to take the command of the Twelfth corps, which was being organized at the Camp of Chalons out of the Marine infantry, provisional regiments and Parisian Mobiles. I arrived at the Chalons railway station on the evening of August 16th. At the very same time the imperial trains entered the railway station coming from Metz. The officers who accompanied the Emperor informed me that the safety of the imperial train had been endangered by the enemy's columns between Metz and Verdun. Thus, at that time, the turning movement on the part of the Prussians which I foresaw and dreaded was nearly completed. On the following day, August 17th, the Emperor summoned the Generals to a conference, at which I attended; and here begins

AN UNKNOWN CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

There was present at that conference the Emperor, Prince Napoleon, Marshal MacMahon, General Bertault, General Schmitz and myself. The Emperor asked that little council of war what they thought of the state of affairs, and what was the best thing to be done. Unanimously the council expressed itself in the following textual terms:

The Emperor has abandoned the Government by going to take command of the army at such a distance; His Majesty has just abandoned the command of the army and given it up to Marshal Bazaine. He is alone at the camp of Chalons without an army; *de facto* he has abdicated both the Government and the command. Unless His Majesty wishes to abdicate altogether, he is bound to resume either the Government or the command of the army.

THE EMPEROR TO GO BACK TO PARIS.

His Majesty acknowledged that this statement was in conformity with facts. The council added that it did not think it possible for the Emperor to resume the command of the army, and, therefore, that the only course was to resume with a firm hand the reins of government. This view met with the Emperor's approbation. The Prince Napoleon added that in order that the Emperor should resume the reins of power in safety, his intention should be notified to the Parisian population by a general officer, who should precede him and take military and naval [illegible] prepare the public for His Majesty's arrival. Turning toward me the Emperor asked me would I undertake this mission. I replied:

SIRE—In the situation so full of peril in which the country finds itself, a revolution would hurl it into the abyss. All that can be done to avoid a revolution I will do. You ask me to go to Paris to announce your arrival and to take the command in chief. I will do all that, but on the clear understanding that the army of Marshal MacMahon will become the army of relief for Paris, for we are sure to be besieged.

The Emperor acquiesced. Marshal MacMahon had previously declared that that was precisely the duty his army had to fulfill. This conference broke up at half-past eleven, after agreeing to a kind of convention couched in these terms:

General Trochu, appointed Governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief, will immediately start for Paris; he will precede the Emperor by a few hours. Marshal MacMahon will march on Paris with his army.

HOW THE EMPRESS RECEIVED TROCHU.

That night, gentlemen—the night from the 17th to the 18th—I arrived at the Tuileries, and waited on the Empress Regent. I found her full of firmness, full of courage, but excited, and distrusting me. "General," said her Majesty—I quote her words textually—"only the Emperor's enemies could have urged on him this return to Paris. He would not reach the Tuileries alive." "Madame," I replied, "am I, then, one of the Emperor's enemies? I, with Prince Napoleon, Marshal MacMahon and all the generals who took part in the conference at Chalons, contributed to cause the return of the Emperor as an act of firmness and manhood, calculated to prevent a revolution. I have accepted the mission, full of danger for myself, and which certainly my precedents did not enable me to foresee, to come here and notify the Emperor's return to the population of Paris. The army of Marshal MacMahon is marching on the capital, and a government of defense is about to be formed to save the country in the frightful crisis in which it finds itself." "No, General;

THE EMPEROR SHAL NOT COME TO PARIS;

He will remain at Chalons." "But, then, Madame, the Convention in virtue of which I have come here is no good. The Emperor sends me here to defend him, and he does not follow me!" "You will defend Paris; fulfil your mission without the Emperor." And, in fact, gentlemen, I had long felt an ardent desire to defend Paris. I was determined to shrink from no sacrifice to do so. I therefore replied, "Madame, very well. I will defend Paris without the Emperor; I have brought with me the proclamation in which I desire to make known to the population that I have been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief during the siege. That proclamation begins thus: 'In presence of the peril that threatens the country, the Emperor has appointed me Governor of the Capital in a state of siege.' The Empress here interrupted me. 'General, the Emperor's name must not appear in a proclamation at a time like this.' "But, Madam, I represent the Emperor. I said that I had come here to defend him. I cannot address the population of Paris without referring to the Emperor and saying that it is by his orders I have undertaken the defense of the capital." "No, General; believe me; in the present state of the public mind there would be serious objections to allow this reference to the Emperor." Thereupon it was struck out. Gentlemen, this fact is very important to me. It proves that I was faithfully discharging the trust committed to me, although its main condition had not been kept. It also proves that among the Emperor's servants I was one of the last who wished his name to be mentioned in a public document.

THE MEMORABLE FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Referring to what followed the capitulation of Sedan, the deposition of the Emperor and declaration of the Republic, General Trochu said: While these events were taking place the Empress had left the Tuileries. The official historiographers whose narratives I have read generally say, "the principal functionaries of the State crowded around the Empress to take leave of her; alone General Trochu did not appear." No, I did not appear, because at that time, instead of paying compliments of condolence to the Empress, I was making an attempt personally to protect the Corps Legislatif, at the request of Gen. Lebreton. A little after my return to the Louvre a group of persons, utterly unknown to me, presented themselves. The person who led them said, "I am M. Steenackers, a Deputy. I am sent to you with these gentlemen to tell you that a real drama is being enacted at the Hotel de Ville; it is surrounded by the mob; deputies have met there to form a provisional government; but there are no troops; there are no soldiers; there are no means of enforcing any decision that may be arrived at; they imagine that your name will be a kind of sanction, and that the troops dispersed all over Paris would rally round you. I asked for five minutes to see my family and went to the Hotel de Ville. What I saw there was striking enough. There were the same enormous crowds as during the morning, but very much more mixed. Shouts, clamors and threats arose on every side. The Hotel de Ville was filled with so dense a crowd that it was only by devious ways that I was able to reach a closet, about four times the size of this tribune, in which the provisional government had stationed itself in the light of a solitary lamp. I didn't know whether the men I saw there for the first time—with the exception of M. Jules Favre, whom I had seen during the day—were really usurpers, vultures soaring down on power as a prey; but they did not look like it. I felt that they and I were exposed to a great peril. One of them said, "General, in this formidable crisis we are especially anxious that the government should not fall into the hands of the people in the next room. Just now, taken aback by the suddenness of events, they are assembled, but they are not yet armed; but they will be to-morrow. If you consent to be the Minister of War of the Provisional Government to-morrow, your officers and soldiers in Paris will gather around your and there will be some means of enforcing the measures that must be taken for the preservation of order in Paris." I replied, "before making up my mind it is my duty to go to the War Office and acquaint the Minister, who is my chief, of what is going on here." I went and found General Palikao in his office, a prey to intense grief; he thought that his son, a clever young officer, had been killed at Sedan. On this occasion he received me with the greatest cordiality. "General," he said, "the revolution is a *fait accompli*; if you don't take the direction of affairs it is all up with us; if you do, probably the result will be just the same, but the soldiers will rally round you." I returned to the Hotel de Ville, where I found the Provisional Government had received during my absence an addition to its numbers in the person of M. Rochefort. I told the Provisional Government, "If you want me to be of any use at this fearful crisis I must be at the head of affairs. M. Jules Favre is President—I must be President in his place." Such, gentlemen, in a very condensed form, is the history of September 4.

THE Boston *Traveller* makes short work of the opposition to General Grant, thus: "That there is some dissatisfaction may be admitted, and the admission not amount to much; for the noisily disaffected consist principally of a few sordid and selfish fellows connected with the New York city press, who are angry because they have not been appointed to places for which they have only special and abundant unfitness, or whose pauper relations, hangers-on, and underlings President Grant has unkindly refused to quarter on the country for the increase of defaulters. A President must make such enemies, let him do what he may in regard to the real duties of his post; but they have no weight with the people, who see through and despise the men who are eternally after spoils, and despise them accordingly."

JEALOUSY CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTIM.

A Woman Drowns Herself in the Allegheny on Account of the Supposed Infidelity of Her Husband.

On Saturday night, Patrick Sheridan, employed as a driver in Mr. Keyser's livery stable on West street, called at the station house and informed Mr. Wilson, captain of the night watch, that his wife had wandered from home that evening in a fit of temporary insanity. He gave a description of his wife, and requested the captain to notify the police, in order that they might keep a sharp look out for the unfortunate woman, and if possible, to prevent her doing any harm to herself, and to return her to her home on Second street.

The police were unsuccessful in learning the whereabouts of the poor woman, and nothing was seen of her until yesterday morning, when some men discovered the body of a female floating down the Allegheny river, just below the railroad bridge. They immediately started out in a skiff, and secured the body and conveyed it to the shore. Word of the affair was sent to the Mayor's office, and soon it was discovered that the body was that of the woman inquired after the previous evening. The husband of the deceased was sent after, who identified the body and had it removed home.

The coroner was then notified, and at the inquest the following facts were brought out: About three weeks ago some of the friends of the deceased informed her that her husband was in the habit of driving out on the Perrysville and other roads, with other women, and also to show an undue familiarity with them. This news so weighed upon her mind that she at times would appear to be laboring under a fit of insanity, when she would neglect her children, and otherwise act strangely. When not laboring under these she would be in a very melancholy mood. A week ago she took a dose of laudanum, but it did not produce the desired effect. Saturday night she left home about ten o'clock, and was not afterwards seen until yesterday morning when her body was found floating in the river. It is supposed that she jumped from the railroad bridge, but this is not definitely known. The jury returned a verdict of death from suicide. Mrs. Sheridan was twenty-five years of age, and leaves two children, the youngest being only three months old.

Simon Cameron a Candidate for Vice President.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

MR. CAMERON A CANDIDATE.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Senator Cameron, is brought prominently forward as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. It is hard to say whether the party or the man would be the most honored by the nomination; but this we feel assured of, in the event of his nomination and election, General Cameron would be found to be the "right man in the right place." We are not alone in this opinion, as we shall soon learn from the sentiment of the Republican press. The Philadelphia *Post*, the first Republican paper in this State to notice the proceedings of the club, expressed its opinion in these terms: "A club has been formed in Maryland, with headquarters at Baltimore, having for its object the renomination of General Grant for the Presidency, and the nomination of Senator Cameron for the Vice Presidency. The indorsement given Senator Cameron is the less emphatic and earnest than the indorsement of General Grant. No stronger man than Senator Cameron could be associated with General Grant for the next Presidential term, and his nomination would secure an overwhelming majority in Pennsylvania for the Republican party in 1872."

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ADDRESSED TO THOSE WHO DO NOT THINK FAVORABLY OF THE SUGGESTION.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

He stands to-day in the United States Senate at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, an avowed and steadfast protectionist, who has done more for the interests of his State than *any of his many predecessors*, who has given us the proud position we, as a State, to-day hold in the Senate, and before the world a strong, active, bold Republican, who never tires in the good work; in a word, who, as a statesman, an active, clear headed business man, a politician of rare sagacity, a diplomatist of clear judgment, a power in and out of the party, a protectionist, a reliable and straightforward friend to his State, and to any and to all who deserve his friendship, is worth a ship load of such advisers as the COMMERCIAL continually surrounds itself with, and encourages in their attacks upon him. When some friend, who knows his worth to his State, to his country and to his party, attempts to rebuke its folly, and shortsightedness, it complains that its calumnies are met with "kicks and insults." Brave partisan, do you suppose that your malevolence is to be permitted to pass unrebuked? Do you suppose that the friends of Mr. Cameron, the advocates and *brothers* in the policy of *protection*, those who have the best of means for knowing his value in his present position, as chairman of the Foreign Committee, and therefore leader of the Senate, those who know his value to the State, the nation and the party, those who believe he might be still more useful as the Vice President of his country, do you suppose they will overlook your efforts, feeble though they may be, to oppose him? We care not what your may be able to trump up against him, we know he is an able statesman, who had strength enough to reach his proud and useful position, and we give you here, and now, to understand that your attacks upon him will be met and answered by his friends, and you must not be surprised if you find that some of the blows hurt. We do not seek this contest, neither will we shrink from it, if forced upon us.

The Chicago *Tribune* does not doubt that Mr. Cameron is a candidate, and concludes a sharp criticism as follows:

With such a contest before us, we must at least have candidates who have not been publicly censured by Congress. It is premature, at present, to suggest who should be nominated. But it must always be in order to say that it shall not be Simon Cameron.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

The movement to bring forward Senator Cameron as a candidate for Vice President of the United States in 1872, is probably more extended than was at first supposed, and is taking most politicians considerably by surprise. It was believed when the authoritative announcement was made that Mr. Cameron would not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate that the old veteran proposed to go into retirement from public and political life, but this appears to have been a mistake.

The Office Seeking Nuisance.

Mr. S. S. Fisher has employed the leisure which was denied him while he remained at the head of the Patent Office, in composing a lecture on "The Experiences of a Bureau Officer," which he is now delivering before Young Christian and other associations at the West. Having read a full report published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we cheerfully recommend it to the attention of lyceum committees hereabouts as both amusing and instructive. Mr. Fisher tells what he knows about office-seekers, their cheekiness, their pertinacity and their fertility in tactics, and he tells it well. The vast majority of applications which he had to act upon, came from persons utterly unfit for the places which they sought, and the most unfit were the most persistent. Their claims were almost universally based upon the soundness of of their political views and the value of their past services to "the party." The difficulty of his position was greatly enhanced by the reckless manner in which members of Congress lavished their recommendations on men of whom they knew absolutely nothing. In one case, an entire delegation, Senators and representatives, certified that each of two applicants was *the* man for the particular office. In another, a Congressman put in a good word, on paper, for a man of sixty, saying that his friend was "a young gentleman of great promise." Worse still, it was a common practice with members to accompany their constituents and urge their claims vigorously, and afterward to tell Mr. Fisher on the sly not to mind a word they had said. Of all the office seekers the women were the worst to deal with, because they had the strongest congressional backing. One young lady came down on Mr. Fisher with two Senators, four or five Representatives, a General and, he believes, an Admiral. Besides, the gentle creatures had an unpleasant habit, when the Commissioner proved obdurate, of bursting into tears. Hardly less entertaining, to look back upon, was his experience in introducing a system of rigorous examinations. Many of the clerks who had been left over from the former regime objected, petitioned, blustered, appealed to Congressmen and to the Secretary, displayed the wounds they had received for the party, and, when they found it was all of no use, resigned. Several of them, in transmitting their resignations, asked Mr. Fisher how he supposed he would feel when he met them at the bar of God. The examinations, however, went ahead, and the result was that the patent bureau obtained an admirable set of officers. Mr. Fisher evidently thinks very small beer of the pass examinations in the Treasury Department, and is not enthusiastically hopeful as to the practical results of the President's civil service commission.

The Great Union Railroad Depot at New York.

The great railroad depot in New York city, erected by Commodore Vanderbilt, has been completed and was formally occupied by the railroad officers on Saturday. It is the largest railroad depot in the country, if not in the world. The building proper is 692 feet in length and 240 in width. The center of the facade is covered with a tower 130 feet in height and flanked at each end by towers 110 feet high. The north end is constructed entirely of iron, and has ten huge iron arches for the ingress and egress of trains; while the eastern side, which is the least imposing, is for the most part built of brick, and will be used chiefly for the freight department. On the south side the whole width of the building, to the depth of forty feet, and to the height of three stories, is devoted to the waiting-rooms and offices of the New York and New Haven Railway. On the ground floor there is, first of all, an ample baggage room; next the gentlemen's waiting room and that for ladies. On the second floor are the offices of the Superintendent, the stationary and store-rooms, the chief clerk, treasurer, attorney, president, and the directors. On the third floor are the conductors' room, store room for general tickets, general ticket office, printing-room, and five small offices for undetermined purposes. The west side of the building, for its entire length, to the same depth and height as on the south side, is similarly designed for the business and traffic purposes of the New York and Harlem Railway, the Hudson River railroad, and the New York Central railroad. In this way the West and South end, to the depth of forty feet, are occupied solely by offices, and the central space, 650 feet by 200, forms a monstrous car-house, to which admission is gained by the ten iron arches at the north end of the building. The height of this immense car-shed is ninety feet. The roof is formed of glass and corrugated iron, and is supported by thirty-one semi-circular trusses of iron each measuring four feet in width by one foot in thickness. High up on the walls, in letters six feet high, are inscribed the names, "C. Vanderbilt, President; W. H. Vanderbilt, Treasurer." There are twelve lines of railway running the entire length of this stupendous shed, divided into groups of two or three by raised platforms, composed of stone and cement, for the accommodation of the four lines which start from the Union Depot. At the southeast corner of the building are two lines of railroad which form the terminus of the Fourth Avenue Railroad, by which passengers will be enabled to step on board the steam cars from the street cars without exposure to the weather.

The cost of this immense depot, including the real estate, is estimated at $3,000,000.

The Troubles in Mormondom.

Hon. George A. Black, Secretary and Acting Governor, has issued a proclamation, forbidding all musters, parties or gathering of the militia of Utah, or of armed persons within the Territory, except by the Governor's orders or by order of the Mnited States Marshal in case a *posse comitatus* is required to enforce the order of the cocrts. This proclamation has been issued in view of certain orders of Daniel H. Wells, calling himself Lieutenant General, an office not recognized by the government, which orders out three companies of infantry, one of artillery and one of calvary, ostensibly to participate in the Mormon procession on the Fourth of July. It is generally believed that the Mormons will not attempt to carry out their scheme in the face of the proclamation. If they do, the laws will be enforced and trouble may ensue.

THE Chicago papers give the following figures as illustrating how taxes are going up in that city:

	Cost of Fire Department.	Cost of Police Department.
1865-6	$154,835	$169,117
1866-7	241,752	254,761
1867-8	292,968	304,915
1868-9	303,812	355,026
1869-70	338,771	394,066
1870-1	370,161	465,988
1871-2 (asked)	407,122	562,261

Interesting to the Cotton Trade.

Memphis papers state that several new cotton presses are to be erected in that city in time for the coming season, one of which is destined to work a great revolution in reducing the bulk of cotton and other products necessary to be reduced in size for shipment by rail, river or sea, and will influence great changes in the present construction of freight cars and the tonnage and build of "ships which go down to the seas" with cotton. Under the present system of compressing, freight cars will carry at most some 37 bales, or about 18,000 pounds of cotton, while under this new method the same sized car will load some 70 bales, or about 35,000 pounds. In other words, it is intended to press cotton bales to one-half the size of bales as now compressed. The freight cars now in use will necessarily have to give way to stronger cars, for the great disideratum in freighting is room, and if railroads can carry twice as much cotton pressed under the new system, in the same sized car, but constructed stronger, as they can under the old system, they will construct other cars, and freights must therefore decline. By this revolution it is expected that cotton can be shipped to New York next season from Memphis at one-half the present rate, or about 32½ cents per 100 pounds.

Imports of Dry Goods.

The imports of dry goods at New York during the month ended June 29, amounted to $6,085,187, or some $2,000,000 less than for the proceding month. As compared with the two preceding years, however, the June entries show an increase of about $1,600,000. This increase has been chiefly of woolen fabrics, although silks, cotton goods, and the various fabrics, reported under the general head of "Miscellaneous Dry Goods," have also been imported in considerably larger amounts than during the same period in former years. The withdrawals from warehouse during the month were $1,152,855, while the entries were $2,169,621, thus increasing the stock in bond $940,000. The entries direct for consumption amount to $3,975,566, compared with $3,486,569 last June, and $2,975,773 in 1869. For the six months since January 1 the imports show a large increase over those of the corresponding period in the two previous years. The total imports have been $67,384,517, against $51,171,691 in 1870, and $49,483,832 in 1869. The amount thrown on the market shows an increase of $3,760,000 over last year, and $8,000,000 as compared with 1869.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending June 27th, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

116,353. Steam-engine Piston-head; James Rees, Pittsburgh.

116,363. Breech-loading Fire Arm; Wm. T. Snedden, Johnstown.

116,364. Breech-loading Fire Arm; Wm. T. Snedden, Johnstown.

116,388. Roller Attachment for Plows; Charles M. Young, Meadville. Assigned to self and Charles Gable, same place.

116,396. Stove-grade; Matthew R. Barr, Erie.

116,404. Spur; John C. Bohn, Allegheny City.

116,446. Plow Attachment for cutting stubble; Jno. T. Hovis, Clintonville.

TRADE MARK.

353. Writing-pen; Charles H. Clifton, Pittsburgh

The Hancock Movement.

A St. Louis letter says: "The great movement that is to make Gen. Winfield S. Hancock the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency is being engineered in this city. Prominent among the leaders in this movement may be mentioned G. T. Glover, the leading lawyer of the State; ex-Senator Trusten Polk and Mr. Mantz, President of the Atlas Insurance Company. There is a strong prospect that the next Democratic Convention will be held in this city, and the locality will be a most favorable one for Hancock's prospects, as he is exceedingly popular here, where he married his accomplished wife, and his genial manners have made him hosts of friends. There are a number of conservative Republicans in St. Louis and the State who are favorable to Hancock's nomination, among whom may be mentioned Senator Schurz and ex-Senator Henderson. The inevitable Frank Blair, however, has eaten "of the insane root" of that ambition which "takes the reason prisoner," and is moving heaven and earth to checkmate the movement.

The Fastest Trotting on Record.

Mr. Bonner's flyers, Startle and Bruno, did the most wonderful trotting on record on Friday last, on Fleetwood course, New York. Bruno made a half mile to saddle in 1:5¾. This is the fastest half mile trotted by any horse, any way rigged, and sends Bruno to the front of the list of trotters. Startle trotted the fastest mile ever made by a four-year old, namely, in harness, a mile, driven by Carl Burr, who weighs 203 pounds, the first quarter in 39 seconds, half mile 1:11, making the mile in 2:29¼, carrying 53 pounds over the rules of the track. Any one who has tried to hold out a 25-pound shot bag at arm's length will appreciate this fact. Some of the shrewdest turfmen of the country claim that twenty-five pounds extra weight is equal to a distance in trotting horses of one mile. In running horses it is estimated that seven and a half pounds are equal to a distance in a four mile heat.

General Cameron.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL belongs to a class of nominally Republican papers whose chief delight seems to be abuse of Gen. Cameron. Let the name of the distinguished Pennsylvania Senator be but mentioned in connection with any public project or office, and these papers, especially the COMMERCIAL, seem to lose all common sense and self-control, and pour out their vials of wrath upon the head of the man who stands to-day in the Republican party as Saul stood among the prophets, a head and shoulders taller than any other; a man whose energy and knowledge of politics and men make him a leader whose counsels and services cannot be dispensed with. And yet the class of papers we have mentioned, pretending to be Republican, lose no opportunity which offers to assail and malign him. The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, so far as it concerns the COMMERCIAL has, very properly, we think, "taken the bull by the horns," and treats that paper as it deserves.

Large Receipts of Bullion.

The receipts of bullion in New York from the silver regions have suddenly become so large as to attract attention. Whatever may be the deceptions practised by reckless speculators, no one who sees the enormous yield now coming from the West can disbelieve his eyes. The total receipts for the last six months are about 55,000 ounces of pure silver, of which 30,000 ounces came to hand within the last month. As fine silver bars are now worth $1 35 per ounce in gold (the value, of course, fluctuates), this gives a total value of about $73,000 for the period named. But these figures are small, compared with the aggregate shipments now coming eastward. From Silver Islet, in Lake Superior, large quantities of ore are sent to refiners and melters at Newark, and the mines in Utah are forwarding hundreds of tons for shipment to Swansea, in Wales. Arizona, too, seems to have taken a new start.

Prospective Anglo-German War

A London letter states: The coolest heads believe an Anglo-German war to be inevitable, and only a question of time. It has for months been well known to the English Government that Bismarck has spared no means to supply himself and Moltke with more accurate charts of the British shores, and more detailed maps, plans, specifications, and statistics of British forts, harbors, garrisoned towns, militia depots, volunteer stores, etc., than the head of the British Government himself possesses. German Consuls have for two or three years been obtaining and forwarding these important matters of information. A pretext is all that is needed, and pretexts can be manufactured. The army, in point of feeling, is ready to cross swords with the Germans—in point of preparation and equipment, it will not be ready till next year.

The Harvest in Europe.

The Belgian *Moniteur* gives some details of the prospect of the approaching harvest in the corn-growing countries of Europe. In Prussia the previsions are unfavorable; much of the autumn sowings perished, and those of the spring are suffering from want of warm sun. In Saxony the appearance is better, as the crops are thick and healthy. In Russia the yield is expected to be a good average, and a very large quantity of last year's stock still remains unexported at Odessa. In Roumania, Bulgaria and Bessarabia, the aspect is most favorable, and in Hungary an abundant harvest is expected. In France a large portion of the winter corn is lost, and the fields have had to be resown.

The Spirit of Philadelphia.

[From the North American.]

Wealth is here, and the spirit too, requisite for the new era of maritime prosperity. On every hand we hear the ardent desire to push out somewhere and seek trade. The new generation of Philadelphians has no desire to brood over a gloomy past, but prefers rather to look forward to a bright future as near at hand. And who can blame these men, in view of the pitch of greatness to which the city has really risen? Who that contemplates our stupendous railway corporations and manufacturing industry, can doubt that now at length we have the ability to found and maintain the most successful line of foreign steamers, and to rebuild all the foreign trade we have lost?

Simon Cameron for Vice President.

[From the Upper Dauphin Register, near Mr. Cameron's home.]

This movement seems to us not only proper, but as having been made with exceeding good judgment. That General Grant should and will receive a renomination for President there can scarcely be a doubt. * * * The bringing forward of General Cameron for the Vice Presidency is not only proper, but complimentary to Pennsylvania. No better candidate could be selected, nor one that would be better received over the country.

The seal skins of commerce are obtained from the Otariidae, or earedseals. They resort in large numbers to the Pribyloff Islands, off the northern part of Alaska territory in the summer months, for the purpose of breeding. It is estimated that not less than 1,152,000 male and female seals take up their abode in these "breeding rookeries," as they are termed. Each male has about ten or fifteen wives, the older males always driving off the younger ones, who retaliate by stealing the wives of the patriarchs while they are asleep, carrying them off in their mouths. Constant struggles are the result, in which the females often get severely lacerated. All the males have assembled at these breeding-places by the 15th of June; the females only then begin to arrive, and are not all collected till the middle of July. By the middle of August the young are born; the old males, who have remained at their station the whole of this time without food, now go off shore in company with the younger ones to feed; and at the end of October the whole body of seals leave the island and journey southward. The only seals killed for the sake of their fur, are the younger males, great care being taken by the hunters not to disturb the remainder in any way.

THE Baltimore *American*, referring to the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and the recent excursion, says: "It has now been clearly demonstrated that persons can take an early breakfast in the Iron City, and partake of an equally comfortable supper in Baltimore. The road, as the writer of this can justly say, is thoroughly substantial and safe, making unequaled speed, affording at the same time scenery which is scarcely equaled in this or any other country. Pittsburgh and Baltimore are now emphatically neighbors, not only in commerce and manufactures, but in social relationship more closely knit than ever before. We may therefore hope for a cordial, kindly reciprocity of business in our future relations."

The Gettysburg *Compiler*, a journal of the "red-hot" Democratic school, thus feebly indorses the new departure: "We are as much opposed to the heresy of negro suffrage as we ever were, and always shall be opposed to it. We believe this was intended for a white man's government, and think wrong has been done by changing the status of the negro; nevertheless this does not prevent us acknowledging that negroes actually vote. We yield to the political situation, and recognize as part of the fundamental law of the country what we cannot help recognizing. We do not go a step beyond this."

The Mine Ventilation Law Sustained.

An important decision has just been rendered at Wilkesbarre, in a case brought by the Inspector of Mines against the managers of a colliery in Luzerne county, for non-compliance with the mine ventilation law. It was charged that in the mine of the defendants there is no communication with any second opening or outlet which may serve as a place of egress for the miners; that a metal tube was not maintained from the top to the bottom of the shaft to serve as a means of conversation between persons at the top and bottom of the shaft; that there was no sufficient covering for the carriage for raising persons from the mine, and that there was no suitable brake to the drum. A preliminary injunction had been granted, and the case came up in equity before Judge Harding who held that if the State of Pennsylvania, through her Legislature, could police her towns and cities, she could also police the coal mines within her borders. The mine act was nothing more nor less than a mandate to the operators of coal mines that they shall so work the mines as not to injure the health nor endanger the lives of the persons employed in and about them, and of its constitutionality there could not be the slightest doubt. After a period of four months from its date as a law, the act stops outright the working of every mine or colliery which has but a single opening, with the proviso that such a mine may still be operated if every seam or stratum of coal wherein mining is carried on shall be in communication with a second outlet, separated by natural strata of not less than 150 feet in breadth; that is the opening or outlets shall be apart on the surface, at the points of ingress or egress, at least 150 feet. The defendants not having complied with the law, the Court continued the injunction, preventing the working of the mine in question, until further orders.

Centennial.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

To-day we announce with regret that the convention of the descendents of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, called with a view to taking some organized action in regard to the Centennial movement, has been postponed until July 4, 1872. The children and children's children of Adams, Hancock, and Paine, of Massachusetts, Thornton, Bartlett, and Whipple of New Hampshire, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Livingston of New York, Stockton of New Jersey, Read and Rodney of Delaware, Paca of Maryland, and Lee of Virginia, have been heard from, but owing to the want of time to correspond with gentlemen interested in the meeting from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, it has been deemed advisable to delay it another year. The preliminary arrangements are in general charge of Mr. J. E. Peyton, a Virginian by birth and a citizen of New Jersey by choice, who has given his whole soul to the movement, and whose enthusiasm and exertion will unquestionably insure its success.

Paris Rapidly Recovering.

A correspondent, writing on the 16th ult., says: "It is wonderful what a change a few days have made in the general aspect of Paris. With the exception of the ruins and the crowds of strangers which surround them from morning till night, there is little to remind one that the city has just been the theatre of a civil war. Repairs have gone on rapidly, and in many streets where the houses were riddled by balls, one now sees only the white spots left by the plasterer and the mason. A large number of laborers are at work upon the ruins which menace an accident during these damp days. The people seem to have forgotten that the insurrection ever existed, or to regard it as ancient history. The theatres are opening; the boulevards are gay, and the cafes are crowded all day long. Throughout the city the ordinary courses of life are beginning. The schools of medicine and of law opened yesterday, and the art students are already at work for the Prize of Rome. The examination will take place this year on the 22d of September."

THE "Internationals" or Communists of Paris are by no means discouraged, but are as active as ever firing the hearts of members of the society. There are incendiary documents of the worst description. For instance: "To arms—forward! Swear with us never to re-enter the workshop, not to resume your tools, not to lay down arms, until you have avenged our slaughtered brethren, and laid the base of the Social Republic. To arms, to arms—Lyons, Marseilles, Milan, Berlin, Moscow, London, Liverpool, Manchester! To arms, brothers of all countries! Down with tyrants and oppressors! Rely upon us—us who are looked upon as disarmed, because our muskets and our cannons have been taken from us. Those wretches then do not understand that when the day of revenge comes we will tear down the railings of their palaces to convert into pikes, and that then we will bury ourselves beneath the ruins of Paris rather than surrender. Forward, the musket in one hand the torch in the other. The old civilization must perish. It will perish. Then the peoples, united in one single family, freed from yokes of all kinds, will enjoy in peace the fruits of labor."

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says: "From every portion of our State the gratifying information reaches us that an abundant corn and provision crop will be made. The fruit crop is a bountiful one, and will bring a large sum of money into the State. Cotton, it is true, is backward and looks poor, and the area planted in Georgia fully fifteen per cent. less than that of last year. But it is too early to predict a failure to any extent of that renewed hope and energy, and the prospect is very good for the next season opening at eighteen to twenty cents. The smaller crop will then bring a larger total sum than the large crop of last season. In addition to the reasons given above, as to the prospects ahead of us, is the fact, as we learn from the cotton factors in our city, that planters as a class have not asked for half the amount of advances this season that they required last year; they have managed with less thdn half they bought in 1870, and that half has been purchased at fully a third less rate than paid last year."

"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF."—A new journalistic venture, in the shape of a religious daily, was started in New York last Saturday; alluding to which the *World* says it is "not sanguine of the success of such an enterprise in this city." Probably not. The *World* itself commenced publication as a religious daily, but like the hardshell Baptist brother who, after announcing his text and dividing it into the proper heads, informed his hearers that he should touch briefly on the world, skip lightly over the flesh, and hasten on with all speed to the devil, it soon yielded the religious business into the hands of the *Herald* (which has since made of it a vast monopoly), and went rapidly down hill toward Tammany and general demoralization. Considering its own experience in that line it is therefore not to be wondered at that it should express doubts of the success of "such an enterprise." With the warning example of our contemporary before its eyes, however, it may possibly, after all, achieve permanence.

PERSONS visiting Seneca Lake within a short time have noticed innumerable dead fish upon the surface of the water, and where they come from, what kind of fish they are, and what has caused their sudden and simultaneous destruction, are problems which have not yet been satisfactorily solved. One theory is that the little fish spring from the garbage of shad thrown into the lake and its tributaries and die because they cannot reach salt water. The same phenomenon, it is said, was observed in Lake Erie, at Cleveland, a few years ago. The fishermen readily recognized the little fish as young shad, and flattered themselves that an abundant supply of shad was soon to load their seines; but after diligent waiting all hopes of Lake Erie shad vanished.

THE Philadelphia Southern Steamship Company finds that, although they have lost two ships and collected the insurance money, the sums paid out in premiums have considerably exceeded the amounts recovered on the vessels lost. From this fact the very natural, and, indeed, the inevitable inference is drawn that, had the company employed the thirty-five thousand dollars a year it has paid to the underwriters in the construction of new ships, it would not only have had vessels ready to take the places of any which might be lost, but it would also have been able, in the meantime, to have increased its business and earnings by enlarging its service. The company are, therefore, debating whether they shall continue what has proved in the past a losing policy, or whether they shall imitate the wiser course of the managers of the Philadelphia and Boston and some other lines, and lay by an insurance fund of their own to provide against possible losses.

THE Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of August. Mr. Capron has accepted the offer of the Japanese Government, at a salary of $20,000 a year, to be chief executive officer of the department established for the purpose of developing the agricultural and mineral resources of that nation. Prof. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, chemist of the Agricultural Bureau, has resigned his position and accepted the offer of the Japanese Government to accompany Mr. Capron as geologist of the expedition. Prof. Pool, of Pennsylvania, also joins the party as geologist and acting as special engineer. Prof. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Pa., was tendered the Commissionership of Agriculture, but has formally declined the offer on account of the insufficency of salary for that postion.

IT is interesting to know that the Methodist camp-meeting now in operation at Salt Lake City is crowded with Mormons, and is doing much good. Brigham Young and the other "Apostles" attend occasionally, and, though they may not like the Methodists, cannot find ground to quarrel with them when they are so well-meaning, so earnest, and so undoubtedly imbued with genuine religious fervor, and yet so judicious and courteous in their treatment of the misguided men whom they would fain convert. The Methodists have picked out the hardest field in the country to raise a spiritual crop, and if they can get anything out of such stony ground they will have performed one of the most astounding feats in religious history.

THE Germans who have hitherto acted with the Democrats are now deserting the sinking ship and declare their purpose to support Noyes and Mueller. The New York *Staats Zeitung*, the leading Democratic daily in the country, recommends its friends in Ohio to vote the Republican ticket. The Cleveland *Herald* says prominent German Democrats in that city declare their purpose to vote for Noyes and Mueller. The accessions to the Republican vote throughout the State from this source will undoubtedly be large.

THE Toledo *Commercial* well says: The results of the Storm Signal Service thus far have been most gratifying, and those who urged its establishment may well be congratulated upon the most complete realization of all the benefits which they claimed for the system. There can now be no doubt but its beneficial effects will be much more universal than even its warmest advocates predicted. It will take time for the full development of this signal service, but the people will soon learn its importance and profit by the information which it conveys.

DR. SIMS, the well known American physician in Paris, left in the last steamer on his return to that city. He has been a resident of the French capital for the last nine years. At the commencement of the war his family left the house at short notice, with the American flag floating over it. A few days ago the parties in charge sent word that everything remained as before, no vandal hands having come near. The flag gave protection more effectual than any number of armed men.

HE was a considerate and modest friend to science who sent Captain Hall, just as he was on the eve of sailing, a tin can, carefully sealed, and labeled "not to be opened until the Polaris had reached the Arctic seas." But on its passage to the Navy Yard for being shipped, it met with an accident, and the secret leaked out. It was a can of patent axle grease, with which Captain Hall or his survivors were affectionately requested by letter to lubricate the axle of this slow-going world, if found at the Pole.

REFERRING to the renewal of the story by Col. Clifford Thompson, of a fraudulant issue of Government bonds, the *Tribune* says that while seeing "no reason to credit it," it would "have supposed that shrewd gentleman not at all likely now, if ever, to commit himself to so grave a statement without ample means of proof," which is one way to say that, after all, there may be something in the story."

STATE POLITICS.

The Democracy of Mercer county held their convention on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, B. Magoffin; Associate Judge, S. C. Simonton; Treasurer, R. M. DeFrance; Commissioner, Jacob B. Hann; Poor Director, Henry Neice; Auditor (three years), Robert Kyle; one year, George W. Thompson; Surveyor, Alexander Elder. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the State ticket, and denouncing Federal interference in State and local elections, but the State platform was passed by in silence.

The Clearfield county Republican convention will be held on Thursday next.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Negotiations have been, or will at once be, opened between the Democratic State Central Committee and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association leaders for the sale and transfer of the entire vote of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to the Democratic party at the next election. Siney, Kealy and Parker, who have always been Democrats, expect to make a handsome thing out of the transaction, and we have the most reliable assurance that these Schuylkill leaders will realize at least $20,000 each, and some of the local leaders of Hyde Park will also come in for a small margin, ranging from $50 to $200 each. The incredulous may shake their heads, but we know whereof we speak when we say the Democratic party places its sole reliance for success at the next election in this State upon the *purchase* of W. B. A. votes through the three leaders of the organization, Siney, Kealy and Parker. In the main the W. B. A. is composed of the right kind of material for barter and sale, and the leaders have for the past three years sold them in every engagement, and the rank and file have never yet discovered it.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* is no better pleased with the candidates than the ninth resolution. It denounces Gen. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, as a "vile debauched trickster;" a "political prostitute that is governed by the most selfish and sordid motives."

The Pottsville *Standard*, a straightout Democratic sheet, says: "If the 'new departure' proves nothing else it shows how great is the expansibility and fructifying power of modern Democracy under the new patent. But, should the ninth resolution happen not to hatch out a victory a very curious nest egg will be left for somebody to account for."

Bratton, of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, while he supports the Democratic nominees, repudiates the platform on which they stand and the authority of the Convention that constructed it. He says: "We care not a baubee for the resolutions of a Convention. If a Convention opposes our views, we will oppose the views of a Convention. And McGee, of the *Perry County Democrat*, indorses Bratton. He quotes what Bratton says, and remarks: "We are also of that mind, and have thought for many years that 'platforms,' do our party more harm than good. The *record* of the Democratic party is good enough for any Democrat, and to *resolve* what it *is*, is useless, and to *resolve* what it *is not*, is worse than folly. The Radicals pay no attention whatever to the utterances of their platform, but would hold the Democrats to the strict letter of our Convention declarations. The day has gone by when a few men can bind the Democratic party to their individual opinions on any measure of party policy, and they may "deprecate," as much as they please, yet will the Democratic press speak its mind, regardless of *instructions* from any quarter.

The Mercer *Dispatch* of Friday last says: "The Democratic County Convention, held in this place on Monday, was the most gloomy spectacle, aside from a funeral procession—the deadest thing, except a corpse, we ever saw. From beginning to end it was a solemn, spiritless, inanimate affair—reminding us of a poor, emaciated consumptive, broken in body and spirit by the inward disease that for years had preyed upon his vitals, but revived for the time being by a ghastly hope in some new, but bitterly unpalatable remedy prescribed by the family physicians, only in the end to settle back into frigid despondency, and await the inevitable fate in store for him. The 'new departure' dodge did the business. In the years past, notwithstanding the fact that they were in almost hopeless minority, they gave evidence of some degree of grit and energy. Not so this time. The idea of indorsing the amendments to the Constitution, including negro suffrage, the public debt, the war and the soldiers, and other Republican ideas and measures, was too much for the old hunkers, who, as the standing delegates of the party for years, have been accustomed to denounce the amendments as unconstitutional usurpations, and therefore null and void, the war debt as an unsacred burden that should be repudiated, and the soldiers as Lincoln hirelings, engaged in an abolition crusade against the South. The very thought of getting out of their 'old ruts,' and swallowing so much progression at once, completely unmanned them, notwithstanding the fact that their miserable dogmas were long since utterly and teetotally exploded. Their hearts were not in sympathy with the new dodge, and they hesitated to assume it—even for policy sake. Nor had they the courage, in the face of the quacks, who had prescribed a new treatment, to reaffirm their old and true sentiments, so they adopted a sickly non-commital platform, 'and as sheep before their shearers are dumb, they opened not their mouths upon the questions at issue, but in comparative silence went about the business of selecting victims for their next defeat, in the mode and manner above described."

The Fulton county Republican Convention appointed conferees for Wm. M. Hall for President Judge, thus making his nomination certain, and S. P. Wishart for Assembly, but made no county nominations. Mr. Wishart was in the last House.

The Philadelphia Democracy on W[illegible] Senator in the Second District, and John O. James in the Fourth district. Gen. Hoffman served in the Union army during the late war, and Mr. James is the head of the dry goods firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co. The following candidates for Representatives were nominated: First district, Robert F. Christy; Second, George McGovern; Third, Samuel Josephs; Fourth, Dr. Bissell; Fifth, Charles H. Dougherty; Sixth, Henry B. Coxe; Seventh, George W. Taylor; Eighth, Wm. H. Souder, Lieutenant of Police; Ninth, Miles Murphy; Tenth, Samuel Dealy; Eleventh, Jno. Laurence; Twelfth, no nomination; Thirteenth, adjourned until four o'clock; Fourteenth, postponed till August 1; Sixteenth, Chas. H. Gibson; Seventeenth, George Magee; Eighteenth, no nomination.

The Clinton *Democrat* says: "Some of our Democratic contemporaries are meeting the discussion of the ninth resolution of the Cassidy platform by a kind of gag law argument, in attempting to silence discussion by asserting that it is the will of the majority; and, therefore, the press should "shut up," and submit in silence to this expression of the scheming will of the majority of the late State Convention. They ought to place themselves on higher grounds, for that position is unsound and untenable. It has for its basis the unrepublican idea that a Democratic convention can do no wrong. If carried out to its final consequences, it would result in suppressing free discussion—would muzzle the press, and give dictatorial powers to a comparatively insignificant and sometimes ignorant few."

A correspondent of the Brookville *Republican* suggests Col. A. J. Wilcox, of Elk county, as a suitable and very strong candidate for the Assembly from that district.

The Brookville *Republican* says: The Democratic County Convention met on Monday last and put in nomination the following ticket: President Judge, W. P. Jenks; Assembly, Edmund English; Treasurer, C. Miller; Commissioner, Samuel Thrush; Auditor, J. D. Philippi. The Harrisburg platform was indorsed, the plank recognizing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution not excepted. We presume the "nigger characters" so conspicuously displayed during the past ten years will now be allowed to remain in the background.

The Republican primary meetings will be held in Jefferson county to-day.

OHIO NEWS.

The Zanesville, Ohio, family market is quoted on Wednesday as follows: "New potatoes were plentiful and lower, selling at forty to fifty cents a peck; cherries were plenty, and sold at five to six cents a quart at the commencement of the market, but towards the close sold as low as three cents; tomatoes were more plenty and somewhat lower in prices. They sold at forty cents a quarter of a peck; peas were plenty, and brought fifty cents a peck; green apples ten to fifteen cents a peck, very inferior; raspberries were plenty at twelve and a-half cents a quart; beans were plenty at two dollars a bushel; cabbage ten cents a head; cucumbers ten cents each, or three for twenty-five cents; onions forty cents a dozen bunches; beets forty cents; honey (new) thirty cents a pound; eggs fifteen cents a dozen; butter twenty-five cents a pound for print, twenty cents for roll; spring chickens from eighteen to twenty-five cents each; veal, hindquarters, fifteen cents, forequarters eight cents, and ten cents for the whole veal; lamb, fifty cents for hind, and thirty-five for forequarters; oats fifty cents per bushel."

The Schism Among the Hebrews.

The spirit at present so rife in various churches appears also to have seized upon the Hebrew congregations in this country. Two or three weeks ago a Conference of American Rabbis was held in Cincinnati, at which skeptical opinions upon anumber of points hitherto populdrly considered cardinal, were advanced by certain members of the Conference, among them being disbelief in the existence of a personal Deity, and the rejection of prophecy, and faith in miracles. A committee was also appointed to prepare a new prayer book, from which all allusions to the personal Messiah, the political restoration of Israel, and the reintroduction of blood sacrifices, are to be omitted. Alluding to these matters and to some inaccuracies in a previous report, a Hebrew correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, himself a member of the Conference, writes that the majority of these doctrines have long been common to all Jews of the progressive school. Twenty-five years ago the Emanuel Congregation of New York, the Har Sinai of Baltimore, and the Reformed Congregations of Charleston, S. C., and Albany, N. Y., held the same doctrines precisely. Nor were they new with them; they had only adopted them from German congregations like those of Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Main. For the last twenty-one years these topics have been discussed in the Jewish periodicals and books. The Conference has simply declared its adherence to the progressive school in Israel. It has done no more and no less. As long as the Jew was oppressed and excommunicated in society, not giving up his hope for the final triumph of justice and liberty, he looked to Palestine and a personal Messiah for salvation. The naturalized Jew of America, Holland, France, Germany or Italy does not wish to go to Palestine, nor does he stand in need of a Redeemer. It is the final triumph of truth, justice, liberty, virtue, godliness, and pure humanity, which he discovers in the prophecies, which are his hope and the aspirations of his prayers. It is the redemption and elevation of the human family which claim his head, heart and hand. The coming of a personal Messiah never was acknowledged a necessary dogma of Judaism, as already Joseph Albo and Isaac Abarbanel maintained *contra* Maimondes. Confidence and belief in the final triumph of truth is the great faith of Israel. The Jewish *Times*, (N. Y.) however, repudiates the proceedings of the Council, at which it expresses surprise and indignation, while fourteen distinguished Rabbis of the Hebrew faith publish a vigorous protest against the doctrines there promulgated, characterizing them as falsifications and blasphemies, and charging those who hold them with having renounced Judaism; while, *per contra*, the members of the Conference maintain that although the Jew thinks the principles of Judaism are universal and eternal, and nobody can secede from them without denying the axioms of his own reasons, yet the forms are forms, the means to set the spirit in correspondence with the outer world, and these must change as ages, tastes, propensities, and opinions change. That is, they declare, the very touchstone of the truth and power of a religion; it must be able to march onward with the progress of the ages without any modification of principle.

IT is stated that the product of Bessemer steel rails at the Pennsylvania Steel Company's works, near Harrisburg, is going forward now at the rate of fourteen thousand tons per annum. This will construct about one hundred and forty miles of steel railway track a year.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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PERSONAL.

In his old revolutionary days Carl Schurz, the Missouri Senator, with a timely loan delivered a co-worker, Prof. Gottfried Kinkel, from the Spandau prison, near Berlin, and the receipt for its repayment, signed by Senator Schurz, was recently secured by the Berlin authorities for seventy-five dollars.

Sam. Butterworth, the friend of Gen. Sickles in the Key affair, has grown enormously rich, it is said, in California, and is rated at $2,000,000.

John and Elsie Cumback, father and mother of Hon. Wm. Cumback, of Indiana, are still living near Greensburg, Indiana, the former now in his eighty-seventh year, and yet able to go forth and do considerable work on his farm. Mother Cumback has been for over half a hundred years a Sunday school teacher, and is still active in the service. It is a singular fact that in the life of this honored and venerable couple, that both of them voted for Thomas Jefferson just before they were married in New Jersey, the laws of that State at that time allowing women as well as men to cast a ballot.

Lord Bute, already one of the richest men in the world, is shortly to marry Miss Fox—a niece of Lady Holland—a Catholic lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and of wealth that is described as princely.

The table on which the Versailles peace preliminaries were signed has been presented to Prince Bismarck as a souvenir, and stands in his wife's room, a small silver plate recording its historic significance.

George Alfred Townsend writes from California that Joseph L. Wilson, late Chief of the Land Office is now President of the Oregon Emigration Company, dressed in a bran new suit, and restored to the vigor of youth; that Ex-Senator Wm. M. Gwin is in San Francisco, "a perfectly white-headed, colossal old effigy, with a look of sly and dangerous comedy about him, a warty, bulbous nose; a cold-blue eye, heavy brow, big nose, big bones, big feet, an adventurer and a wire-puller, and a Senatorial reproduction of Joe Bagstock. He has retained some property; his daughters are well married, and at present he manages and partly owns a gold mine. His eye is upon politics again, and some think he has chances."

On board the steamer Italy, on her recent passage to Europe, there were some excruciatingly funny scenes, one of which was the trial by jury of two of the passengers for breach of promise. A letter states: Justice Dowling of New York presided, and sustained his reputation for impartiality. The plaintiff was Willie Edouin, of the Lydia Thompson troupe, whom we dressed up as a lady styled the Widow Jones. The defendant was a Mr. Teacle, of Philadelphia, whom, from his striking resemblance to King William, we styled Billy the Emperor. Lydia Thompson was a jurywoman, Cahill crier of the court, and Henderson and Beckett counsel for the plaintiff; Pateman, of Booth's Theater, and Mat Canning, of Pittsburgh, counsel for the defense. With such an array and on such a case, you can faintly imagine what fun we extracted from the subject.

Mr. Charles Lanman, author of the Dictionary of Congress, and other successful writings, has been engaged by the Japanese Government to prepare a descriptive and historical work on the United States, to be translated by Minister Arinori Mori, and published in Japan. The honorable appointment was made on the recommendation of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution.

H. Kimball, of Georgia, is president of seven railroad companies, two more than Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, presides over.

Pastor Beskow, the most popular preacher in Sweden, is known there as the kaleidescopic clergyman. He has but one sermon, which he presents in a thousand different forms.

Kate Field tells of an Eastern man who was commending the services of a young Philadelphian to a Chicago merchant. "He comes of a very good family. His grandfather was a very distinguished man," said the East. "Was he?" replied Chicago. "That's of no account with us. There's less daddyism here than in any part of the United States. What's he himself?" Miss F. thinks "daddyism" is an inspiration, and ought to go into the coming dictionary of Americanisms.

Says the Philadelphia *Press*: The selection of Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter to fill the Presidency of Union College will be pleasant news to large numbers of his friends in Pennsylvania. Mr. Potter has served as pastor in one or more Episcopal congregations in this State.

M. Foster Sweetser (Pelerine), of Washington, D. C., and Rev. Mr. Boynton, of Massachusetts, correspondents, were at Damascus, Syria, at last accounts. They had traveled from Jerusalem nearly all through the Holy Land, dressed in Arabian costume, for prudential reasons, reading up the Fifth Gospel, and learning the habits and customs of the people of the morning land, &c.

Dr. McCosh, in introducing President Grant at Princeton College commencement, this week, said this was the fourth time the college has been visited by the President of the United States. In 1783 Congress was driven from Philadelphia and met here, and General Washington attended commencement. And now we have, in 1871, one of whom our hope and wish is that his name may be associated with Washington's. He did not have to contend with a set of hirelings, but as brave a set of men as America had produced. But he wished to speak of his works of peace rather. He once spent an evening with him before his inauguration. He reminded the speaker [illegible] and speak little. Unlike the European magnates, who would talk of the fine arts, poetry, or fine horses, President Grant spoke of affairs of State freely.

At the recent commencement of the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, on the 27th, the degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon the following gentlemen, who had completed the very thorough and combined courses of literature, physical science, and mathematics as taught in the academy: John S. Singer, Pittsburgh; Ellis Morrison, New Castle; Charles B. Grant, Philadelphia; John W. Robinson, Pittsburgh; William L. Leiper, Chester; Charles C. Fowler, Pittsburgh; Charles Davis, Cincinnati.

A watering place letter says: "At Lake Mahopac the ladies spend most of the day on the lake in pretty boats. In the evening they are hung with Chinese lanterns, and the effect upon the water from the hotel piazza is very beautiful." Ladies hung with Chinese lanterns must be beautiful indeed, but it is hard to understand how they affect the water from the hotel piazza.

Mark Twain says that after writing his lecture on the rights of children, and still another one, he has thrown both aside and built a third, entitled, "Reminiscences of Some Pleasant Characters I Have Met." This, he says, covers his whole acquaintances—Kings, humorists, lunatics, idiots, and all—and this alone he proposes to talk to his lyceum acquaintances next winter.

The first probability of hearing Mr. Sims Reeves, the famed English tenor in this country is now offered. A proposal has been made by which he is to receive $100,000 in gold for one hundred and ten concerts. There is every reason to look for his acceptance.

Brazilian officials state positively that the Emperor of Brazil is not coming to this country during his present trip, as he will not have sufficient time, and the health of his wife will not permit. They assert, however, that he is desirous of coming here, and will do so at the earliest possible opportunity, which will probably be in about eighteen months or two years.

General McClellan declined to allow Company C, of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, to serenade him at Orange, last Tuesday evening, giving as a reason that as he had withdrawn from military life honors of that kind would be unsuited to his position as a private citizen.

George Alfred Townsend writes: I was with Gen. Thomas at Carlisle Barracks when, according to Fitz Lee, he wavered between the Union and Virginia. There never was a bigger lie told by a powder monkey upon a hero. I talked to Thomas upon the issues of that time, every day. His brother wrote to him, finally, that unless he joined the Confederacy at once, $9,000, which he had deposited in the Bank of Norfolk, would be confiscated. The old man seldom swore, but when he did so it was impressive. "They threaten me, then," he said. "Damn their perfidious souls! They shall see where I take my stand."

Mrs. Meagher, having accepted an appointment for the son of Thomas Francis Meagher at the Military Academy, communicated with the lad's relatives in Ireland, where he is now educated, and they decided that his prospects are much better in the career there open to him than they would be at West Point.

General Rosecrans, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued an address announcing that it has been determined to erect a colossal bronze equestrian statue of the late Gen. George H. Thomas at Central Park, New York. Gen. Rosecrans's letter is dated at San Rafael, Cal., where he now lives, but all contributions are to be sent to Gen. J. S. Fullerton, St. Louis.

A Richmond paper published a copy of a letter from Bismarck to a Virginian, in acknowledgement of the receipt of some tobacco, with a request that the fragrant gift should be equally divided between His Majesty the Emperor, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Karl, and himself. The letter says: "As His Majesty does not smoke, the whole has been put at the disposal of the Crown Prince, who ordered it to be divided in three parts. His Imperial Highness who happens to prefer the pipe to the cigar, has requested me to express to you his thanks for your kind attention and his satisfaction at the high quality of your produce. I beg to add, also, my thanks, and the hope that the weed will only serve to replenish the calumet of peace."

A letter from Rome says that for nearly twenty years Pio Nono has been expecting to be assassinated; that he has had a presentiment he would be slain in the "City of the Soul," and that he really covets martyrdom in the cause of the Church: believing that it would be fitting close to his stormy and troubled career, and insure the canonization for which he has longed more than any earthly honor.

Ex-United States Senator James W. Grimes, of Iowa, on Sunday arrived from Europe on the Oceanic. The Senator has been absent during the last two years. It will be recollected that while a Senator he had a stroke of paralysis, and notwithstanding his illness attended in the Senate to vote against the impeachment of President Johnson.

Ex-Governor Enos T. Throop, one of the oldest members of the far-farmed Albany Regency, still lives at the ripe age of eighty. Governor Throop was the first to recommend the construction of railroads in New York, and in one of his messages predicted that a railroad would one day be built on the line of the Erie Canal; which was fulfilled by the construction of the New York Central many years after. In his early days he was defeated for Congress, because, while a member of that body, he voted, in connection with Henry Clay, to allow Congressmen $1,500 a year.

Miss Cordelia Jane Hodgeson, last English connection of Benjamin Franklin, died at the age of seventy-eight, at Preston, England, the other day. Miss Hodgeson's grandmother was related to Dr. Franklin, who lived with her during the latter part of 1771, on the occasion of his first visit to Preston. Franklin's only daughter was married to Mr. R. Bache, another relative of Miss Hodgeson, whose children and grandchildren lived in Philadelphia in 1825. During this visit, or the subsequent one of 1775, when he appeared in the character of refugee. Dr. Franklin made an ingenious musical toy for Lucretia Bache, which was the origin of the harmonica. After passing into the possession of the late Mr. Taylor, of Moss Cottage, Preston, it was lost at a bazaar.

Her Imperial and Serene Highness, Donna Isabel, Princess Imperial, and Regent of Brazil, during the absence of its Emperor, is a most remarkable and enviable young lady. Her age is not stated, but she must be quite youthful, and, by analogy, intelligent and cultured. For how, were it otherwise, would the Empire be left in the charge of such tender hands? During the ceremony of installation, which was witnessed by many dignitaries and lords of high degree, Her Highness betrayed no embarrassment whatever, but deported herself with great dignity and lady-like composure. She repeated the oath of regency in a clear, firm voice, and received the subsequent congratulations with graceful ease. She was attired in a white satin dress, en train, with panier overskirt of green satin, looped up with yellow silken cords with small tassels, the two last-named colors being emblematic of the national flag. Her dress was, of course, short-sleeved, but not very low-necked, and she wore a few diamond ornaments.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Notwithstanding the hostility with which the proposition to reorganize the telegraphic system of Great Britain, by placing it under the control of the Government, was at the time received, and the innumerable predictions which were made of its inevitable failure, it appears from a late report upon the subject, made to the Postmaster General, that the plan has worked excellently, and been productive of admirable results. The first object which the Government had in view, was the reduction and simplification of charges, both of which have been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, the average reduction of rates being nearly one-third, with a yet greater reduction in speedy prospect, while to illustrate the favor with which the change has been received, it is only necessary to state that in less than a year after the transfer was made, the increase in the number of messages forwarded amounted to more than sixty per cent. The report states that while of course complaints are occasionally received, yet if every one of these were well founded, it would give but one fault to every six hundred messages. In this country we should consider this a remarkably close approximation to perfection, but it appears investigation has shown that not one-half of these are well founded, while in the other half the fault is generally either with railway stations acting for the Post office, with foreign lines to which the messages are transferred, or with the public themselves. Free trade has been established in the collection of news for the Press, with low rates for the transmission of such news, no matter by what agencies collected, and the request in which the system is held by the journalistic world may be inferred from the fact that while the telegraph companies, previous to the transfer, sent news to one hundred and seventy-three newspapers, the postal telegraph sends it to four hundred and sixty-seven, the increase in the number of words being in a like ratio. Before the change was made, certain leading journals were in the habit of renting special night wires of the companies, at an annual rental of from four to five thousand dollars, according to distance. Under the new plan the uniform rate is twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and the demand for additional wires is constantly increasing. From the general character of the report it is clear that in the important particulars of economy, accuracy, simplicity and dispatch, the transfer has been every way beneficial to every interest which, as contradistinguished from hard and grasping monopoly, it is desirable to promote.

AT the great German *Saengerfest*, lately celebrated in New York, the second prize was awarded [illegible] by an Anglo-American singing [illegible] Washington. This is undoubtedly a great event, a legitimate subject of congratulation, and for several reasons worthy of comment. To do the subject justice, however, one must be musical, a qualification which, alas! we do not possess. But this confession does not imply indifference to the art, or inability to comprehend the significance, social and national, of such a victory as the one just gained by a portion of our countrymen. The Germans by constitution and cultivation are pre-eminently a musical people. As Englishmen, according to WASHINGTON IRVING, wherever they settle, set up a chophouse as being essential to their comfort; as Frenchmen in a new situation spontaneously form themselves into little societies for conversation; as Americans, wherever they form a colony, however small, establish a newspaper; so Germans wherever they wander, organize a singing society. The art so assiduously cultivated and developed among them, has taken on a specifically national character, at once simple and elaborate, eminently scientific and masculine, and yet full of heart. Young Germans grow up in an atmosphere of music, familiar with its strains from infancy and indoctrinated in its principles as soon as they are old enough to understand them. The art becomes to them through life an unfailing source of innocent pleasure, yielding delight by itself and enhancing whatever other enjoyments are compatible with its exercise. Thus the meaning and spirit of the best popular songs are wrought into the hearts of the people, inspiring enthusiasm, moulding character, and sometimes producing very astonishing results. An American writer lately asserted that there is no German who would not prefer the myrtles of THEODORE KOERNER to the laurels of MOLTKE. This may be extravagant, as a German says it is, but there can be no doubt that the songs of KOERNER, ARNDT, and others, performed no insignificant part in accomplishing German unity and in subjugating France.

In the late Saengerfest both the songs and the music were wholly and strictly Teutonic, and in such a performance for Anglo-Americans to bear away the palm from native Germans, was certainly no trifling achievement. The Germans at the festival seem to have been as much surprised as gratified by the success of the victors. The triumph of the Americans was in one sense a German victory. "It shows," as a local German contemporary remarks, "that the conquering march of German song in this country has overcome the barriers set up by difference of nationality." Though as Americans we may not rejoice particularly in the progress of specifically German song, we may with good reason take pleasure in the cultivation of improved vocal music among the American people. In this direction German example and teaching have already exerted a very powerful and beneficent influence. And even in favor of the character of the music which they introduce and make popular among us something may be said. On the testimony of the uncultivated ear one may be sure that it is not LYDIAN, or effeminate or depressing in tendency, while persons familiar with the art affirm that its effects are ennobling and refining in a high degree. Who knows what modifications German music may yet receive in this country to adapt it to the sentiments and wants of a republican nation? Thus changed and wedded to American songs, music universally cultivated may in the future become one of the most powerful agencies in the education and direction of the American people, and in the maintenance of their union as one nation.

ACCORDING to a cable dispatch of July 3d, "the sugar refineries in Paris are once more employing German workmen." Thus the threats and predictions of French fire-eaters are falsified sooner than people ventured to hope for, and the announcement is especially satisfactory, in view of several recent sensational dispatches of directly opposite tenor. In the most hideous manifestations of evil some think there is a germ of good. At any rate, from the worst calamities benefits often proceed, and it may be that some compensation for the injuries brought upon France by the temporary rule of the Commune, will be found in the mitigation of the hatred with which all classes of the French people had come to regard the Germans. A somewhat noted French journalist, M. LEMOINE, lately published an article in which one of the bitterest reproaches heaped upon the Communists was, that by the civil war which they had brought about, they had caused the real enemies of the nation to be forgotten, or even to be looked upon with a feeling of kindness. "One hardly dares confess it," said M. LEMOINE, "but it is a fact that the Parisian Saturnalia have so terrified the provinces that they regard the presence of the foreign soldiers as a guarantee of safety." It is, however, not to be supposed that, in the absence of counter-irritation produced by the atrocities of the Commune, the inflammation of German hatred would have long continued to rage. In any case, self interest would have triumphed over resentment so far as to induce men engaged in commerce and manufactures to employ such workmen and such agents as suited them best, regardless of their nationality. Upon this influence the Germans have all along confidently relied as certain to restore them, after a short time, to the places in French industrial life from which they had been driven by the war. They remember the remark of MICHEL CHEVALIER, the great economist, who, in August, 1870, said that if Paris were deprived of its forty thousand German workmen ten or twenty years would be necessary to compensate the loss. They also trust to the favorable report of the hundreds of thousands of French soldiers confined as prisoners in Germany, as destined to soften the wrath of their countrymen at home. In saying that these soldiers have been upon the whole very kindly treated, the Germans make no claim not sustained by the impartial testimony of Americans and other foreigners. But for the enormous war indemnity resting with such crushing weight upon the conquered nation, all indications would promise the early restoration of agreeable relations between France and Germany.

A decision of considerable importance to members of Trades' Unions and persons affected by the demands of these organizations, has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A Boston worker in freestone, having a number of pressing contracts on his hands, sent a portion of his work to New York city, upon which the Association of which he was a member mulcted him in the penalty of five hundred dollars, for violating its rules in sending his work away. All his workmen being members of the Association he was compelled to pay the money or lose their services. After he had filled his contracts, however, he sued for the recovery of the money, but the Judge ruled that he could not maintain the action. The case being carried up to the Supreme Court, this decision was reversed, the Court declaring that to be a conspiracy against a mechanic, who is under the necessity of employing workmen to carry on his business, to obtain a sum of money from him which he is under no legal liability to pay, by inducing, whether by threats or otherwise, his employees to leave him, or by deterring others from entering into his employment. In the case in question it was held that the appellant was induced to pay the money demanded, under a reasonable apprehension that he could not carry on his business without yielding to the demand, and that this demand constituted an illegal conspiracy. An order was therefore issued for the restitution of the money thus obtained. It was further held that, had the parties succeeded in injuring his business, they would have been liable for all the damages inflicted upon him. If this ruling should be followed by the courts of other States, it will probably cause Trades' Unions and Labor organizations to be considerably more moderate in their future proceedings.

THE BOUTWELL-PLEASANTON *imbroglio* continues to be the topic of chief interest in Washington. Were it not for the backing which PLEASANTON receives in this contest—the same that procured his appointment—we should not doubt his speedy resignation or removal from office. We but repeat what is notorious in all well-informed circles, that PLEASTATON was the candidate of General RUFUS INGALLS and other army officers—mutual friends of the President and PLEASANTON—and that they urge his retention, even at the expense of Secretary BOUTWELL's resignation. General GRANT reposes great confidence in General INGALLS and those [illegible] not difficult to understand the President's reluctance to remove the Commissioner, while he may be almost equally reluctant to side against Secretary BOUTWELL. Herein is the reason why we expressed the belief a few days ago that the matter would be compromised and both gentlemen retained in office. It is now said, however, that it is in a shape that admits of no compromise or any other settlement than the resignation of either the Secretary or Commissioner. It is reported that Senator CAMERON has teken sides against the Secretary and in favor of the Commissioner—which report may be no truer than some others—from which is drawn the inference that the influence headed by Gen. INGALLS is likely to prevail. All agree in saying that the case will be decided one way or other before many days elapse.

SOME months ago we alluded to a remarkable prediction of the distinguished German *savant*, Dr. LEIBER, in relation to the inevitable unification of the German empire, the fulfilment of which was then forty years distant. An equally remarkable prophetic passage was thirty years ago written by the German poet, HEINE, in which the inevitable tendencies of French Communism were pointed out with startling distinctness. In the year 1840 HEINE was the Paris correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and it appears that he thoroughly studied the subject of Socialism in all its aspects and phases. In one of his letters, reproduced by a contributor to an English journal, he draws the following vivid picture:

> "Truly, only with fear and trembling can I think of the time when these dark picture-stormers shall attain empire; with their horny hands they will break up those marble statues of beauty so dear to my heart; they will shatter all those fanciful playthings and gewgaws of art which poets love so much; they will cut down my laurel groves and plant potatoes there; the lilies, which neither spun nor toiled, and yet were as gorgeously arrayed as Solomon in all his glory, will be uprooted from the soil of society, unless, forsooth! they take a spindle in hand; the roses, those lazy brides of the nightingales, will incur the same fate; the nightingales, useless songsters, will be expelled; and oh! my 'Book of songs' will serve the grocer for paper bags to pour coffee or snuff into for the old women of the future."

He then predicts that the first work of art destroyed by the Commune would be the Column Vendome, while upon the sagacity of THIERS he pronounces a judgment which the whole world now indorses. It has often enough been said that the poetic and prophetic instincts were alike in their fundamental elements, and here is convincing proof of it.

THE extraordinary success of the French popular loan is almost phenomenal, and affords a suggestive subject of study to our own financiers. It appears well nigh to have crowded our loans, offered at the same rate of interest, out of the European markets altogether, being as eagerly taken by foreign capitalists as by the French people themselves. It is evident that abroad there is a wide-spread faith in the future of France, and a readiness at home to make any sacrifices for her regeneration. It is reported that in less than six hours the Treasury agents collected four thousand five hundred millions of francs, of which Paris alone subscribed twenty-five hundred millions. Considering the fact that the burial of her dead is hardly yet completed, that the embers of the insurrectionary fires have hardly yet gone out, and that the aggregate cost of her foreign war and internal discord amounts to the stupendous sum of seventeen hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the prompt manner in which all classes of her people have come forward to offer their money to a Government not yet fairly established, is simply wonderful. The first loan has been fixed at five hundred millions of dollars, and was placed upon the market at 83, making the actual interest a little over six per cent. The remarkable success with which it has met will enable the Government to anticipate the dates fixed for the payment of the Prussian indemnity, and thus, in the words of the Minister of Finance, "hasten the deliverance of the country."

IT is said that Gen. WALKER, the Suprintendent of the census business in the United States, has gone to England to gather new ideas on the subject. The regret is that he did not go before he undertook the duty, for so far as our observation extends, the late census returns relating to nearly everything save population are very incomplete and of little value. This may in a good degree be referable to the law itself, and not in the manner Gen. WALKER performed his duty, nevertheless the fact remains that what should have been rendered most complete, the industrial statitsics, can only mislead those who resort to them for information, bearing on the progress and present condition of the leading industries of the country. Congress could not do a wiser thing than provide for the collection of those statistics, by some competant person, Dr. HOUGH, for instance, who probably is as familiar with the theory of census taking as any man among us.

THE exorbitant charges made by the cable company has stirred up a deep feeling in England as well as this country. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has taken action by unanimously adopting a resolution directing that remonstrances against the injustice and injury of putting on exorbitant rates when all the cables are working, be made to the English government, and asking the co-operation of the chambers of commerce throughout England. In this connection it is interesting to know that Mr. Cyrus W. Field's programme for the future seems to include the control of all actual and possible cable enterprises. He is now in Europe, making arrangements in relation to a bill which he will present for the consideration of Congress, asking that body to erect him, "Cyrus W. Field, and all other persons who shall or may be associated with him, into a body politic, and incorporate by the name, style and title of the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company." The bill also provides that he and the "other persons"—viz., English capitalists, presumably—are to be presented with an indefinite amount of public land. The amount is left blank in the document, but it is supposed to mean about ten million of acres; value, $20,000,000. Moreover, "to encourage and aid" the enterprise, the United States is to detail one or more of its vessels to make surveys and soundings, and assist in laying the cable. When oceanic telegraphing was an untried experiment, it was natural to be obliged to look to the Government for protection and money; but it is possible that Mr. Field has made so little money out of the Atlantic cable that he must have $20,000,000 worth of the public domain in order to go into business.

Until the moment in which she went down for the last time the Virago incessantly ejaculated "scizzors." A Washington letter to the New York *Tribune* states that while Jeff Davis was recently at the house of a friend near Chattanooga, a conversation ensued between himself and host on the political prospects of the Southern States. His entertainer was gloomy and despondent, but the hero of the waterproof cape and feminine undergear cheered him with "Never mind, my dear Colonel, it will all come out right. We have recovered a portion of our ground. At the next election we will get back every Southern State Legislature. We can impeach the Radical Governors, and I assure you that if I live, *I fully expect to be, within five years, reinstated as President of the Southern Confederacy.*" It is stated that the person from whom this information came is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. Now the question is what garb he proposes to appear in when he assumes the oaths of office and enters on the charge of his official duties. Will he wear the bifurcated unmentionables befitting his supposed sex, or the "garment of a mystical sublimity," in which he sought to sneak away from the last ditch? We respectfully suggest the hermaphroditish style of Mrs. Doctor Mary Walker's apparel.

STATE NEWS.

A shooting affray occurred in the saloon of John Devine, in Altoona, Monday night, in which Devine's father was shot through the heart and instantly killed, while his son was wounded in the hip. The shooting was done by a party of roughs who had forced their way into the saloon and demanded drinks, which the younger Devine refused to give them, when they fired. Charles Wright, a young man, was arrested as the murderer.

On Wednesday of last week, Joseph Irwin, of Livermore, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse, and died from the effects of the blow on Friday.

Mrs. E. W. Hutter, of Philadelphia, has been reappointed by Governor Geary lady inspector and examiner of the soldiers' orphan schools of Pennsylvania, the duties of which she has discharged with ability and satisfaction the last four years.

Mrs. Justina John, a widow lady residing in Reading, committed suicide last Saturday by drowning. She had formerly been insane, and the return of her old malady led her to commit the fatal act.

A Mrs. Kelley, residing between Centerville and Harrisville, Mercer county, hung herself on the 26th ult. She had been deranged for some time.

The Lancaster *Express* says:- A short time since Mrs. Weidman, ninety years of age, tired of waiting for the cars to start, walked from Lancaster to Manheim and did not express herself as being much wearied at the end of her journey. Mrs. W. resides in Manheim, and is a remarkably well preserved lady.

The rolling mill at this place, says the Greenville *Advance*, in common with many other like establishments, has temporarily suspended operations, in the absence of a market for its hoops. We learn, however, that the proprietors are now receiving numerous orders, and that consequently they will start up again in a short time.

The New Castle *Journal* says: Block coal in paying quantities and a large vein of iron ore, lying on top of the coal, have been found in the village, and around New Bedford, at a depth of forty to sixty feet.

Horace Greeley will lecture on "Self-made men" at the Opera House, in Sharon, this evening.

Copper and nickel coins are now being forwarded to the Philadelphia mint for redemption at the rate of $3,000 per day, with an average daily increase, and up to Saturday last over $250,000 had been redeemed.

The Allentown *Democrat* says: Hon. David Krause, aged about seventy years, died in Norristown, at his residence, on the 13th ult. Judge Krause was born in Lebanon, but since 1845 resided at Norristown. He was appointed President Judge of the Seventh judicial district by Governor David R. Porter, and took his seat on the Bench at Norristown, February of Bucks and Montgomery under the election of Hon. D. M. Smyser by the Whigs, in 1852, when he surrendered the office, and on January 9th, 1852, was admitted to practice as an attorney at the Montgomery county bar on motion of Joseph Torrence, Esq. At the time Lee invaded Pennsylvania he shouldered his rifle and served as a private soldier in the Union army. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in this district in 1862 against Hon. John D. Stiles, who beat him by a majority of 3,224. Up to that time Mr. Krause had always acted with the Democratic party. In early life he was in co-partnership with Hon. Simon Cameron in the publication of a Democratic newspaper in Harrisburg.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: Mr. C. V. Runkle, of Williamsport, at present has in his possession a copper coin issued during the reign of Ptolemy Fifth, King of Egypt, who reigned from 205 to 181 B. C. On one side of the coin is an eagle standing on a thunderbolt, and the inscription in Greek, "Ptolemai V., Basleas," and on the other side is the head of some Egyptian dignitary. It is a rare and quite ancient relic, and well worth preserving.

On Saturday last, July 1, Rev. E. D. Saunders, of Philadelphia, gave $100,000 to found a Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia similar to the Senox Presbyterian Hospital in New York. It is to be called the "Saunders Presbyterian Hospital," in which the afflicted will be received without distinction on account of "creed, country or color." The hospital will be located in the beautiful square at Thirty-ninth and Market streets, known as the site of Saunders' College. The grounds, bounded by four wide streets, comprise three and one-fifth acres. The buildings are surrounded with old, majestic forest trees and trees of recent growth, with open spaces covered with shrubbery and flowers. This square has long been regarded as unsurpassed in point of beauty either in Philadelphia or in any of our other cities.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Clinton will hold their county convention on the 8th of August.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, late Speaker of the State Senate, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has been renominated for the State Senate by the Democracy of the Clearfield district. This district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and has been represented in the State Senate by Mr. Wallace for a number of years.

The Philadelphia *Age* announces that the declination of the nomination for Senator in the Second district by John O. James is final and unalterable. The Democracy of the District must look up another man.

R. J. Coffey, Esq., of Shippensburg, announces himself as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of Cumberland county. Mr. Coffey was for the last few years editor of the *Valley Sentinel* at Shippensburg.

At the nominating conventions for Schuylkill county the following Democratic nominations were made: Judge, Hon. Thos. H. Walker; Associate Judge, John Slattery; Assembly, Charles King, James Ellis, William Uhler.

The Philadelphia *Age* says: "The Democratic attitude is the same now as it has always been, and as it may always properly and truthfully declare: An attitude of obedience to the law, while it is law, with the right to make every change that popular intelligence shall demand, through the instrumentalities provided by the constitution." Which reminds us of the man at the cock fight, who shouted "Hurrah for the white rooster" until it was badly beaten, when he screamed, "Hurrah for the black rooster, *as I said before*."

Under the caption "Information Wanted," Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, puts these significant inquiries to the author of the Democratic State Central Committee's Address: "One of the duties of the Democratic party as stated in the address of the Democratic State Central Committee is 'to maintain unimpaired the reserved rights of the States.' Will the distinguished author of that address have the kindness to inform the public how the reserved rights of the States are to be maintained if we accept as accomplished and binding facts, so-called amendments to the Federal Constitution, that disregard and torture every principle of State sovereignty? Will he inform us how the reserved 'rights of the States are to be maintained,' if we recognize the doctrine that so fearfully violates them as a 'dead issue,' and the discussion of which should be 'deprecated?' If the dogmas of the fifteenth amendment are part of the Federal Constitution, binding as the balance of that instrument, and to be recognized and regarded as 'part of the bond,' will he please tell us what reserved rights the States have left to maintain?"

The Washington *Reporter* says: The average sentiment of the Democracy in this county is the average sentiment of the party throughout the whole Commonwealth. How many members of the organization here subscribe to the declarations of the ninth resolution? We venture to assert not one in a hundred.

About Switches.

[From the Boston Bulletin.]

The first switches were made in Central Falls, Rhode Island, by a workman in one of the flax mills. For a long time all that were used—the number of which at first were quite small—were made there. Afterwards a firm in Providence commenced the manufacture, under the style of the Japan Switch Company, manufacturing largely. The price then was from $7 00 to $9 00, realizing a large profit to the manufacturer. Switches then retailed at $1 50 to $2 00, are now sold at 25 to 37 cents. Several parties started in this city employ from ten to forty men each. Some idea of the amount manufactured can be found from the experience of the largest of our city manufacturers, employing forty men hacking and finishing the jute, and fifty to sixty girls in the manufacture of chignons, using ten bales of three hundred pounds each, and three thousand pounds of hair per day. The above firm used over six hundred bales (180,000 pounds) in less than three months, at times producing 350 dozen per day of switches alone. A great outcry has been made against this material on the score of insect inhabitants, and especially in the State of Maine the prejudice was so strong that they could not be sold at all. But not an insect was ever discovered by this firm, and the jute is as clean, or more so, than human hair in the course of manufacture. There are also many switches made of fine glazed cotton thread, also of silk dyed without washing out the gum, which gives it the nearest resemblance to hair of any article used. Much of this hair silk is woven the same as ribbons, and afterwards braided like wool into chignons. Jute in a great measure superseded this article, owing to its extreme cheapness. At one time during last summer the stock in market was almost entirely used up, from immense quantities used for this purpose, causing it to advance nearly 50 per cent. in price.

Noah James, member of the State Legislature from Doddridge county, W. Va., in 1868, committed suicide at Wheeling, by shooting himself, on the 30th ult.

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

Battle of the Railway Giants for Control of the Commerce of the Northwest—Erie and Philadelphia the Best Points for Transhipment—Steamer Lines to Duluth—A Warning Against the Wiles of Speculators—Don't go to Duluth—Eastern Connections for the Northern Pacific Railroad—A Line Talked of from Duluth, via Sault Ste. Marie, to Portland, Maine—An Aboriginal View of the New Departure of the Democracy.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, June 28, 1871.

Some time during last winter, in one of my letters to the COMMERCIAL, I predicted that a spirited contest would commence this summer for the control of the commerce of the Northwest seeking an avenue to the east *via* the Northern Pacific Railroad and Lake Superior. There are now three lines of steamers in the trade running from Buffalo to Duluth. One line, the Union Steamboat Company, runs in connection with the Erie Railroad; the Atlantic, Duluth and Pacific Company in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Northern Transportation Company running to Ogdensburg in connection with the Vermont Central Road. All of the boats stopping at Erie, Cleveland and Detroit, and east of these places are making immense efforts to become the receptacle of the freights and their reshipment by rail.

Besides the above, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will soon enter the ring by running a line of steamers in connection with their road between Sandusky and Duluth, and then you may look for a *bear fight* among the railroad giants of the country. The great interests at stake in this trade do not attract the attention of railroad men alone, but interests the cities to which these roads are tributaries, and this brings into the fight the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Portland, each one of which must necessarily have its *outpost* on the Lakes, and my opinion is, as it has been, that in this struggle Erie has the advantage of the Lake ports, as Philadelphia has the advantage for the freight commerce of this trade. If Philadelphia establishes a line of steamers to Europe, and the Pennsylvania Railroad does its duty, Erie must become a great place, unless the business remain asleep and allow Cleveland to draw this trade as they did the oil business. I take it that the Pennsylvania Railroad is in earnest, as the boats of one line have already painted on their sides "Pennsylvania Railroad."

The Canadians are also running a line on Lake Superior. This line runs from Collingwood *via* Fort William to Duluth. The principal business of that line is the transportation of emigrants *en route* for Manitoba, supplies for the silver mines, and the supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company. Canada is making a strong effort to settle her northwestern territory, and the great inducements are held out to draw emigrants in that direction. At present those emigrants go *via* Duluth and St. Paul, but the Government is now constructing a road from Fort William to Fort Garry, which will make the distance shorter, and the entire route will be on Canadian territory. The Algona on her last trip took up a number of small propelers, which are to be employed for towing scows on the inland lakes on the route, so that an emigrant party, whenever they reach one of those lakes, can place their entire outfit—wagons, horses and all—on these scows, and thus avoid the delay and difficulty which have heretofore been experienced on the route. I understand that the Government bears a portion of the expense of getting emigrants to that upper country. Duluth is at present the point to and from which all this trade runs, but that it will long remain so I cannot believe. I would especially warn people on the east not to be led away by the many flashy advertisements sent out by land speculators in regard to the greatness of Duluth. The city is extremely dull this summer and seems to me to be composed principally of land agents, insurance agents, saloons and one grain elevator. There was a daily paper published there in the spring, but the editor was one of those silly fellows who thought he could live in a town owned by land jobbers and tell the truth, but soon found out the pressure was too strong on the other side, and he was squelched out. He warned people not to believe the stories told about the productiveness of the soil or great natural deposits about Duluth, and also said that Duluth had not one thousand more inhabitants than it was able to sustain, besides ventilating other matters to the detriment of speculators, the result of which was that the paper was not allowed to be sold on the cars, and the business men withdrew their patronage and the paper died of *too much truth*.

Although I do not believe that Duluth will ever become the rival of Chicago, I think it will be a place of considerable importance; but I don't think there is any room at present for any larger population than the city contains, as the city is entirely too far in advance of the country around it.

The commerce of this country (I might say that of the world) will not rest satisfied to allow so great and important an improvement as the Northern Pacific Railroad to terminate amid the icebergs and snowbanks of Lake Superior, and the great business men of this country and Canada are already moving to give it an eastern connection. One project is to run it down the south shore of the lake to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence through Canada to Portland, Maine. Whether we view the matter in a geographical or engineering light, this is the route which nature seems to have provided for the world's highway across this continent from the Orient to the Occident, it being within thirty miles of a "bee line" between Puget Sound, the Pacific terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and Portland, and the only point where bridging the chain of lakes is practicable without greatly diverging from a direct line. Another plan is to run to Mackinaw and cross by boats, which route has no advantage, only that of being exclusively on our own territory, but has the disadvantage of delay and expense of crossing the straits, besides being at least one thousand miles further from the Atlantic to the Pacific than the Sault Ste. Marie route.

The weather has been extremely cold and dry here for the last six weeks, and between the frosts and dry weather there is great probability that the grape and potato crops will be a failure. As the people here subsist principally on potatoes and fish, the failure of a crop will cause great suffering. There is now a fire running through the country, and unless we have rain soon there will be immense damage done to timber.

One of our Democratic Indians was told that his party had adopted the Republican platform, and now they would elect a Democratic President. "*Tai-yeh*," says the Indian. "If 'Publican platform is good, 'Publican party must be much good, and Democrat lied when he said 'Publican passed bad laws. Democrat like Indian. Indian he go *scalpee* white men, and then when he wants powder and bread and blanket, he sends to Great Father that he wants to be good like white man. Great Father said if Indian wants to be good let him quit *scalpee* white man and come and live like white man, so Indian quits *scalpee* until he goes to Washington and gets blankets and then he comes back and says, we must be Indian or white man; we can't be both, so me quit *scalpee* and join can laws are good, he must quit *scalpee* people in the South, and as he can't be 'Publican and Democrat too, better be 'Publican. Democrat tell Indian big lie when he said the 'Publican tax would drive all the white flesh away, and that Indian would have to buy each nigger a bureau. The Indian wrapped himself in his blanket, gave a whoop and passed into the woods to tell his people that Democrat is *no good*—he tell *big lie*.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

The Recent Iron Wedding—How it is Viewed by the Monumental City Press.

[From the Sunday Telegram.]

The excursion and celebration in honor of the recent completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, during the week just terminated, was an event that will be long remembered by all who were so fortunate as to participate. Viewed in any aspect, in detail or in aggregate, there was nothing whatever that could have been added to perfect its arrangements or enhance its pleasures. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials, the gentlemen controlling the Pittsburgh and Connellsville corporation, and those who entertained us at Cumberland as also at Pittsburgh, seem to have brought into active play every energy of mind and body to cater to the taste and to render the event one of unalloyed pleasure to the excursionists.

The same paper says editorially: What Pittsburgh has needed has been direct and efficient communication with a convenient seaport by which to tap the commerce of the world, and an artery which would diffuse her wares through the great natural market of two consuming sections. Her capacity has been contracted for want of proper outlets for her accumulating products and an inlet for the supply of capital, labor and commodities of other sections. What Baltimore desires and seriously wants is new trade connections, new sources of supply, new customers and new articles of export. Both cities attain the main objects of their aspirations through the enterprise the completion of which was celebrated a few days ago. By it Pittsburgh awakes to a new and more active career. Her gates are opened to the South and West, and she stands suddenly and almost unexpectedly within easy reach of the most convenient and promising seaport on the Atlantic coast. And Baltimore opens her lap to the Sheffield of America, and unlocks her stores to a new, rich and profitable customer.

The advantages of this new connection can not be overestimated. We doubt whether the importance of it was fully conceived by the clear-headed men who first initiated the enterprise, much less approximately appreciated by the masses it will benefit. When over and over again the liberality of Baltimore has been appealed to in behalf of the Connellsville road, symptoms of impatience have been manifested by press and people, which have attained at times the proportions of an open murmur. This of itself was sufficient evidence that the magnitude of the work was never generally appreciated or its vast advantages properly understood. * * * Her share of the future profit the "Smoky City" appreciates and liberally avowed in the cordial welcome she extended last week to her new and desirable neighbors. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, none the less alive to the importance of its triumph and the value of its achievement, was equally liberal in providing for the first formal call and furthering the immediate introduction of the future friends. And Baltimore is so thoroughly aroused and convincingly impressed with her own acquisition, that she is anxious to display her famous hospitality, and to exhibit her attractions to her new friends and customers whenever Pittsburgh returns the visit that inaugurates the intimacy.

[Correspondence Baltimore Saturday Night.]

The longer I remain here the more I like Pittsburgh. Such it may be said is the sentiment of our entire party. We have almost become accustomed to the famed smoke, and seeing the industry, thrift, energy, activity and wealth begotten thereby, rather wish there was a little more of the same sort ascending from furnaces, manufactories, machine shops, etc., in Baltimore. My theory has long been that our Monumental Metropolis, to become truly great, must encourage manufactures more extensively. The solid wealth everywhere seen here affords irrefutable arguments of this fact. It compensates richly for the smokiness. * * *

In business hours may be noticed a constant throng moving to and fro reminding one considerably of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. All is activity and bustle. Without entering into detail, it may with perfect truthfulness be asserted this "Iron City," as they call it, is great in every respect, and destined to grow rapidly hereafter, with her new railway connections, to still surpassing importance. She is emphatically worthy of being affectionately cherished by our Monumental inhabitants, commercially, socially, and otherwise. With her increasing population, of now over two hundred thousand, the distance shortened by means of the new Connellsville route and other facilities, adding also the willingness of the people to reciprocate trade with our metropolis, we may entertain high hopes of finding, henceforward, the customs of Pittsburgh and surroundings to Baltimore augmented immensely. It cannot be otherwise, and vice versa.

All were delighted with their most cordial reception. Evidences are clearly apparent that a favorable impression has been made. The Pittsburghers are enthusiastic and fully determined henceforward to make Baltimore their place of dealing, through the immense facilities afforded them and your citizens by means of this splendid new railroad opening.

When the Commercial Convention meets in Baltimore, a strong delegation of merchants, manufacturers and business men may be looked for from this iron metropolis, now more than ever in commercial and social unity with your Monumental City. The same may be said in reference to the Grand National Encampment of Knights Templar, which assembles in Baltimore September 19th.

The same paper editorially says:

The completion of what was heretofore called the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, now more properly denominated the "Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Washington Road," is destined to prove vastly advantageous in every respect, commercially, agriculturally, socially and otherwise, to our city, as also to that great iron manufacturing mart, Pittsburgh. It has opened a shorter, more direct and complete route between these important points which cannot fail of bringing them into closer business intercourse. It likewise affords a new and more convenient outlet to regions beyond, including the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, which must likewise augment interconmunicating trade immensely. This has been a favorite project with leading Baltimoreans and Pittsburghers for many years, and its grand consummation, as signalized so emphatically and joyfully during the week just ended, at Pittsburgh, by the inaugurating ceremonies there, has given evidence of the deep interest taken in this splendid enterprise, together with unmistakable augury touching its future reciprocal value.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The prominent position which the city of Pittsburgh has taken in the friendly consideration of Baltimore by the opening of the Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh road, will not permit the associations and reminiscences of the recent visit of many of our citizens to be instantly disposed of as the fancies of a mere ephemeral frolic without particular significance. The interests which become blended by this union of two great cities render it one of the essentials of our mutual progress in the future that we should know and understand each other more fully than ever, and on our part we can do nothing better than give publicity, as occasion affords, to such facts of interest as may be subservient to that end.

PITTSBURGH WATER FACILITIES, ETC.

In traversing the heights which surround the city of Pittsburgh one is struck with the magnificent water facilities it possesses, and which have been improved and utilized for all the purposes of navigation and manufactures. The total extent of navigation made tributary to the city is along and upon thirty rivers, embracing a distance of 12,000 miles, by which can be reached four hundred counties in fifteen States without breaking bulk. In 1797-'98 two national vessels, the armed galleys President Adams and Senator Ross, were constructed at Pittsburgh. From 1802 to 1805, four ships, four briggs and three schooners, all sea-going vessels, were built. In 1811 the first steamboat for the navigation of western rivers was built at Pittsburgh at a cost of $40,000. From that time to the present about 1,000 steamers, and numberless lesser crafts have been erected and equipped at the various shipyards of the city. Of the immense iron and other manufactories we have already given some facts. Among these, the Fort Pitt Iron Works, perhaps, possess special prominence on account of the splendid work turned out by them in the shape of heavy ordinance. Before and during the late war these works had become distinguished in this particular, and their guns have frowned above many a famous siege line in the South.

THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.

On the completion of the Metropolitan road from Point of Rocks, on the Baltimore and Ohio, the distance between Pittsburgh and Washington will be reduced to 301 miles, or twenty-seven less than from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, and the time to Washington be reduced to twelve hours. The Metropolitan road from Washington to Point of Rocks is forty-two miles in length, and by cutting off the angle to the Relay saves forty-nine miles. Of the forty-two sections, nineteen are completed, and a large force is now employed on the other twenty-three. About 5,000 ties have already been delivered, and contracts have been made for supplying the whole line as fast as they can be laid.

THE NEWARK HOMICIDE.

The Murder of a Well Known Politician.

The telegraph briefly announced the fact of the murder of General Oliver S. Halstead, Jr., a well known politician and prominent lawyer in Newark, N. J., last Sunday morning, by George Botts, a charcoal peddler. Halstead had been visiting a woman of bad character named Mary Wilson, with whom Botts also had been on intimate terms. Maddened with drink and jealousy, early on Sunday morning Botts broke into the room occupied by Halstead and the women, and after a slight scuffle shot the latter through the heart and lungs, causing death in fifteen minutes. The murderer, after the commission of the deed, walked away, but upon being pursued by a policeman, gave himself up. He freely confessed the murder, and said that he had premeditated it, and was willing to be hanged for it. Halstead, the murdered man, belonged to a prominent family. His father, who resides near Newark, is the venerable and well-known ex-Chancellor Halstead. The deceased was in the 53d year of his age, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1839. He practiced law until 1849, when he went to California and remained a year or two. Returning to Newark in 1860, Mr. Halstead was a prominent supporter of Bell and Everett. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Lincoln all through his administration, and was frequently consulted by the President upon matters of state. At this time General Halstead gained the soubriquet of "Pet" Halstead from his supposed position in Mr. Lincoln's confidence. He was a steadfast friend of General Phil. Kearney, and during the war wrote a number of letters condemning McClellan and praising Kearney, which attracted very general attention. About a year ago he was again before the public eye in connection with the "Halstead battery," a submarine apparatus which attracted some attention. General Halstead was a man of parts, especially endowed with those florid, if not very solid, qualities which make men prominent in troubled times. He leaves a wife and six children, among whom are two sons of twenty-five and twenty years of age. Mrs. Halstead, whom he married in 1840, is the daughter of the late Stephen Meeker, one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Newark—who died in 1868. She possesses in her own right a considerable property, and the family of the deceased are, therefore, in good circumstances.

The murderer, Botts, is an Englishman, 46 years of age. He was divorced from his wife in consequence of the liason with the woman Wilson, who was also divorced from her husband, having proven unfaithful during his absence in the army.

A Touch of Pittsburgh.

The New York *Journal of Commerce's* correspondent, who recently spent several days in Pittsburgh, sends back a bundle of facts and impressions. We quote:

"The pall of smoke which overhangs Pittsburgh figures the annual consumption of thirty million bushels of coal in the production of twenty million bushels of coke, seventy million glass bottles, six hundred thousand boxes of window glass, fourteen thousand five hundred tons of flint and lime glass, one hundred and eighty thousand barrels of refined petroleum, eight thousand tons of white lead, cotton manufactures worth $1,575,000, woolen do., $150,000 copper manufactures requiring the consumption of fifteen hundred tons of metal, tobacco worth $2,000,000, products of tanneries, $2,300,000, of chair and cabinet factories, $650,000, of planing mills, $735,000, of distilleries, $2,984,000, and, to cut a long story short before it is more than half told, of iron manufactures involving the annual consumption of pig metal variously estimated at from 380,000 to 450,000 tons.

"I cannot refrain from returning briefly to Pittsburgh industries. In the first place, its immense beds of bituminous coal, easily mined, cover 15,000 square miles of surface, and are practically inexhaustible. Eight hundred and fifty-six ovens convert the mineral into coke for use in the blast furnaces, and millions of tons pass down the river or over the railroads both to near and to distant points. There are 32 iron mills, 9 steel and 2 copper mills. Of these the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin is the largest, which I mention, however, for the purpose of acknowledging the politeness which enabled me to make a minute inspection of their entire establishment. They have set up one of the new machines for 'puddling' iron mechanically, known as the 'mechanical rabble,' and on the day of my visit made their first experiment in sending its product to the 'squeezers,' instead of the forge. The process of 'puddling' is a costly part of the manufacture of merchant iron, and its simplification by this or any other method is a great desideration. The iron manufacture is the leading industry of Pittsburgh, but it likewise contains six cotton mills, six lead factories, twenty-seven machine shops, eleven brass foundries, nine chair and cabinet factories, twenty-three brick-yards, sixty-nine glass factories, two glass mould factories, eight potteries, four plow factories, and the largest cannon foundry in the United States, with two hundred and eighty other manufacturing establishments of all sorts."

Flowers and Children.

In an article in the May number of *Art Pictorial and Industrial*, the London art journal, on the influence of toys in educating and forming the tastes of children, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold writes most charmingly, and concludes as follows, on the subject of flowers:

I would have flowers crowded in the school-room windows of the very young. I would build broad, open balconies for the baby scholars, where, during every daylight moment of fair weather, they might have fresh air and bits of beauty flowering under their inquiring eyes. I would have the Pouponniere of Brussels copied; making elementary education begin—not when a child has been already erected into a little monster by bad parents and evil surroundings—but in its protected cradle, in the first shaking of its rattle, and the first pointing of its fingers to pictures and plants. We should—or our children would—see the good results of such cradle teaching; of æsthetics thrown into the alphabet, into the toy shop, the play-ground, and the adornments of the school-room. For the child that is alive to the simplest lessons and beauties of the field, that can delight in striving to imitate—if only with straw or paper—a beautiful form placed before it, is far on the way to a higher education, even should subsequent events prove untoward in its path, than the creatures of dull, uniformed sight in infancy, who may be kept well at school under good masters. A feeling for the beautiful, a delight in it, which at present is almost unknown in England, is that which we shall strive after, not in art academies, but in infant schools and nurseries. The roughest Dutch doll is the Venus di Medici to the child that nurses it. We give the ugly thing to the child, and so make for ourselves the after difficulty of proving that dolly is ugly. The remark applies to nearly all toys; certainly to all that are English.

Cincinnati Iron Manufactures.

Below is a statement of the progress of iron manufactures in Cincinnati during the last forty-five years:

	Establishments.	Hands.	Value.
In 1826	11	190	$213,000
In 1840	109	1,250	1,728,549
In 1850	205	6,075	5,779,495
In 1860	—	3,835	5,305,606
In 1870	—	10,723	20,894,268

From 1850 to 1860 was an era of free trade, during which the iron product at Cincinnati declined. But from 1860 to 1870, under Republican auspices, protection flourished, and the iron production of Cincinnati was nearly quadrupled. As regards the sources of supply for this iron interest in Cincinnati, the *Trade List* of that city remarks:

"The increase of iron manufactures in Cincinnati is due largely to the increase of furnaces on the Ohio river above, both in Ohio and Kentucky. Between that great iron region and Cincinnati there is a community of mutual interests. In the region immediately above Cincinnati there are on both shores of the Ohio river seventy furnaces, which are capable of making 200,000 tons of iron. Cincinnati is and must remain the main market for the product, although, of course, much of it is shipped to distant cities to be mixed with other iron in the manufacture."

A Remarkable Dream Verified.

A Richmond paper contains an account of a murder committed in Wilkes county, North Carolina, recently, the circumstances of which are not a little remarkable. A gentleman in that county a few days previous to the murder, sold to a neighbor a tract of land, for which he received $1,000 in cash. Business calling him away from home soon after, he left the money with his wife, and on returning he stopped over night with a friend living some ten or twelve miles distant from home. In the night he dreamed that some men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. Knowing that he had left the money with his wife he became uneasy and restless after his dream and requested a peddler who was stopping at the house with him to accompany him at once to his home, for he feared there was a reality in his dream. On arriving at his home to his horror he found his wife murdered and two men sitting at a table counting out the money he had left with his wife. He and the peddler being armed, immediately fired upon the men and killed them. They turned out to be the man to whom he had sold the land, and from whom he had received the $1,000, and his son.

The Recent Census of Great Britain.

The following is given as the aggregate population of the United Kingdom according to the census taken in April last, contrasted with the figures of the census of 1861:

		Persons.	Males.	Females.
United Kingdom	1871	31,465,480	15,276,159	16,189,321
	1861	28,927,485	14,063,477	14,864,008
England and Wales	1871	22,704,108	11,040,403	11,663,709
	1861	20,066,224	9,776,255	10,289,965
Scotland	1871	3,358,613	1,601,633	1,756,980
	1861	3,062,294	1,449,848	1,612,446
Ireland	1871	5,402,759	2,634,123	2,768,636
	1861	5,798,967	2,837,370	2,961,597

Thus it appears that during the last decade England has added 2,637,884, or 13 per cent., to her population, and Scotland 296,319, or 9.7 per cent.; while Ireland counts 396,208, or 6.8 per cent., fewer inhabitants than she had in 1861. And, taking the United Kingdom as a whole (excepting the adjacent Islands of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., whose populations have not yet been brought into account), the present population of 31,465,480 represents an increase of 2,537,995, or 8.8 per cent., on the census of 1861.

NOTHING in the signs of the times has been more apparent this season, says the Cleveland *Leader*, than the tremendous exertion put forth by the great Atlantic cities to grasp and control the trade of Lake Superior. For this purpose Boston purchased the steamers of the Northern Transportation Company and now has a through line over the Vermont Central Railroad and these lake steamers to Duluth. Philadelphia is reaching forward through the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to the same center, and is now expending more than $1,000,000 on docks and elevators in the harbor of Erie, where the Pennsylvania men hope to transfer from water to rail the wheat and other products of the Northwest. Baltimore is perfecting the Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and is preparing to make Sandusky an important entrepot for the commerce of the lakes. The line of steamers to be established between Sandusky and Duluth will represent the lively interest which Baltimore feels in the distribution of the immense traffic that will be poured Eastward over the Northern Pacific line. New York city is already strongly represented by the Central and Erie Railways and the great line of steamers which these two corporations already have afloat on the lakes. The result cannot fail to give a new importance to the cities along the southern shore of Lake Erie.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* vents its spite on the new Commissioner of Agriculture in the following squib:

"The rumored appointment of Judge Watts as Commissioner of Agriculture does not seem to give very general satisfaction, and if he makes as dogmatic a Commissioner as he is a boorish railroad officer, he will soon become the most unpopular man in Washington city."

ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

SECOND PAPER.

By a Practical Aeronaut.

Facts and Fancies of Ballooning—The Author's Second Voyage—Thrilling Scenes and Interesting Phenomena.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

[The subject of aerostation is susceptible of that kind of exaggeration and embellishment which is seldom corrected or contradicted. More or less pretended science is usually introduced in the descriptive narrative, but which, for the most part, has no bearing upon the subject. So few people are familiar with it that these points are apt to be passed over just as they are given, however fanciful or absurd they may be presented. Indeed, it must be acknowledged that writers upon the subject have too often exhibited a great weakness to impose upon their readers. Therefore the author hereof would be pleased to have it understood that he has never seen a fish in the bottom of a river or lake, from a cloud a mile high; that he has not discovered the voice of a woman to be the sharpest and farthest reaching into space when coming to him from below; that he never reached an altitude where the earth's horizon faded from sight, except in cases where the vision was obstructed by a thick atmosphere; that he has not been able to grasp the stars like a shuttlecock, nor play hide and seek among them as people do among their political neighbors. Nor can he say that he believes a winged Pegasus can stride from Mars to Jupiter in a forenoon and sup and play croquet with Miss Luna in the evening. In short, there is enough which is interesting, instructive and thrilling in the experience and study of the practical aeronaut without drawing upon imaginative materials for embellishment, without using horrors to cram the credulous, or without playing upon the impossible or improbable to tickle the fancy of any who delight in fiction. Hence the writer hopes to lead his reader through his narratives of experience as much like a participant as possible, and trusts that when his suggestions bearing upon a practical development of the science of aerostation are made, they will be received as sincere, but open to criticism and subject to improvement. As we progress we may become mutually interested, many new points may be made and something practical developed.]

The combination of circumstances which favored my first ascent from Louisville, giving me all the success I could ask, also tended to force upon me the resolution to never again jeopardize life or limb by any similar means. My thirst for this kind of glory, my curiosity regarding the sensation caused by being thus elevated, and my desire to know something of the natural, mechanical and scientific agencies used in such experiments, had assumed the form of a precipitate of the nature of entire satisfaction. Moral courage to renew the experiment was not wanting, but the whole matter had percolated through such a variety of creative influences, within a few days that the thoughts and ambition of years had been completely driven away. But the flattering comments of the public, and the urgent request of a few friends, decided me to consent to another experiment, with a full determination that it should be my last. I had no fear of any fatality in connection with the ascent, but was burthened with a certain indefinable dread, than which nothing ever tortured me more severely. This is not mentioned so much on account of any importance within itself, as the relation which it bears to a feeling which afterward took its place, showing the wonderful power exerted upon the human mind by matter and circumstances.

My arrangements were vigorously carried forward, embracing preparations for the accommodation of three passengers. As the ascent was intended more for the personal gratification of a few persons who were its patrons, than as a public exhibition, no effort was made to attract the general public; yet, early on the day set apart for the event, the exhibition ground was visited by hundreds of curious spectators, in groups, in families, and, long before noon, in throngs. Soon after the hour of noon, and about the time the inflation was completed, a terrific storm of wind, accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning, came up. The people fled from the place, my assistants found it difficult to keep the balloon down to its moorings, and the gentlemen who were to accompany me retired for consultation, having my assurance that I would go off with the machine whether favored with their company or not. Presently the storm abated somewhat, and two substitutes having been found to occupy the seats of two of the gentlemen who first intended going, we swung our car into the harness and went off like a bubble before a whirlwind, swaying and bounding in the gale with a wild and fantastic freedom which seemed as though we had given ourselves but a moment to outspeed the storm.

It was then I was changed into another being—when fear, dread, and that nameless deep undertow of want of volition, before alluded to, left me not to return. The change came as quick as thought, and every faculty for the appreciation of the wonderful and terribly grand surroundings, became exquisitely acute and expansive. A minute before I would have been thankful had the balloon collapsed at the moment of starting, defeating the ascension. But at this moment no inducement could have been offered great enough to purchase from me the perils and beauties of the voyage.

Before describing this truly interesting and very exciting journey through the clouds, in which unexpected and, to us, before unknown phenomena were encountered, I will answer a query which I have often met and responded to verbally, regarding the temporary effect of this elevated existence upon the nervous system. So far as relates to the general feeling, it varies as circumstances vary, but always partakes of a certain degree of exhilaration peculiar to itself. While, if it is remembered that when a balloon is let loose from the earth it is at once relieved from that atmospheric friction or resistance which usually effects persons when standing at a permanent elevation from the earth, it will be seen that the principal cause which induces giddiness, the first sensation thought of is removed; and though some may have a slight attack of this infirmity, the prevailing tendencies are entire absence of it. The usual gentle undulatory motion is pleasant in the extreme. The rotary motion which we invariably find given to a baloon, to a greater or less extent, by its gravitation around its vertical axis, while it is in equilibrio with the surrounding atmosphere, is scarcely perceptible, except when counter currents and that seldom occurs unless while ascending or descending with considerable velocity through different currents of air.

But to our ascent:

I had given the machine rocket-speed to clear buildings and spires, in contending with the wind, and we mounted up, up, up, so rapidly as to have but little view of the earth before whirling off into the storm ocean. No wonder my feelings were wrought to a new and grander pitch. It was a point where the brain could not resist the influences—a time when the nerves and senses were attuned to their utmost capacity—when the sight took in at a single glance so much of the world as to cause indescribable emotions to shoot out from the heart and brain and leave the body at the finger ends. Soon we climbed above the storm, and burst forth into the clearer air above. From east to west, as far as our vision extended, there were waves, and masses, and mountains of dark, moving billows of storm. Far in the north and south the horizon seemed decked with a fleece as if lazily guarding the angry commotion beneath us. The hum of earth had died away, except an occasional murmur like the last vibration of a bell. As the mass of matter beneath rolled to and fro great bodies of it came together, and separating with a thunder peal furrowed the atmosphere at our feet with vivid lines of light. The electric explosions followed in rapid succession until their tones indicated exhaustion as if panting with fatigue. Then there would be a few minutes of rest, with the bursting through here and there of alternate light and shade, displaying a magnificent array of colors, the opening chinks admitting the rays of the sun and painting plains of gold and ruby with purple, and dashes of white and blue.

My companions gazed at the scene with feelings of awe and admiration. Scarce a word was spoken. Never before had they seen Creation in her magnificence, Nature in her vastness, or realized the insignificance of Earth. A sense of the grandeur of the position overruled us, and the wonders, the greatness, the unexpected beauty and sublimity of the scene held us captives. And yet with nature so busy around us, we seemed alone—alone in the abyss of light, and air, and cloud—alone in either's subtle elements, where is formed the rain to water the earth and the waters under the earth—alone where the stars sing together and the lightnings revel as they rush from their hidden depths in fierce embrace—alone where meteors stream while the moon lights up space with a religious lustre—alone, hanging like a bubble with nature, and with God.

Up, on we sped! Still we were moving with a breeze from the west, and as we danced along merrily, higher, lower, further, with the sun shining upon the aerostat and absorbing the water we had taken in the storm, lightening us materially, our bark reached an immense elevation, and seemed like an undefined atom attracting to itself from the atmosphere rounded particles of the elements of immensity through which we close our way. This enlargement soon became too great, and gas was carefully discharged. We had now become sufficiently accustomed to the scene to admire it leisurely and set down our notes. A pigeon was let off with a message for earth. He made several small circles as if bewildered, and then shot spirally into the clouds below. A freighted parachute was put off. We never received tidings of either. We made careful observations as to elevation, temperature, course, &c., but could not estimate the speed at which we were moving. We could not outspeed the storm or find an opening in it large enough to pass below without going through it; and after rising and falling several times with the view of striking a current which would carry us to the right or left, where the horizon was visible, we concluded to go down far enough to get a glimpse of earth directly beneath us. By managing our gas ballast carefully we dropped slowly, and seeing a town, which we judged to be Frankfort, concluded to alight finally, which we did successfully after quite a considerable ricochetting and thumping over the ground, but without further damage to ourselves or apparatus than another complete drenching in the rain. We had been up sixty-six minutes, and traveled about sixty miles. The voyage was a great success, in all particulars, and one of the most gratifying and instructive.

THE death of General William Maynadier, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., at Washington City, on the 3d, has been announced. His age was sixty-two years. He entered the Military Academy in 1823, and graduated third in a class of thirty-eight. He was an aid on the staff of General Scott in the Black Hawk expedition of 1832, and afterwards on the staff of Maj. General Macomb when the latter was General-in-chief of the army. In 1838 he was made Captain of Ordnance, and thereafter was connected with the Ordnance Bureau at Washington. It is a matter of some interest, now that General Maynadier is dead, that in a report of one of the investigating committees of the House of Representatives he was charged in 1862 with disloyalty in being a party to, in December, 1860, of John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, to transfer cannon to the South under pretense of arming fortifications at Galveston and Ship Island, and privy to the sale by Floyd of 100,000 or more muskets to A. A. Belknap and 20,000 to other parties. He replied to both these charges in a strong and conclusive letter, completely establishing his innocence.

THE domestic exports from the port of Philadelphia, for the month of June, were $2,366,943, of which $1,741,059 was exported in foreign vessels and $625,884 in American vessels. The total in same time last year was $1,591,788, of which $1,206,291 was exported in foreign vessels and $585,197 in American vessels. The whole number of vessels employed in the exports of the last six months was eighty, but twenty-four of which were American, the rest foreign. The extent of the oil trade of this port may be inferred from the fact that during the last week there were shipped 1,224,275 gallons of petroleum, and on Saturday there were in port twenty-two vessels loading with oil. The receipts of produce here during June were about 50,000 barrels of flour, 391,700 bushels of wheat, 638,000 bushels of corn, 282,000 bushels of oats, 140,000 barrels of petroleum, 39,253 bales of wool, and 14,124 bales of cotton.

A FRENCH paper publishes a startling report that although Mont Cenis tunnel is pierced and locomotives have passed through it, there is still some doubt as to its being open for travel for some time to come. The trouble is in the ventilation of the tunnel. The smoke evolved from the locomotives is not driven out. Out of three engine drivers who were employed on the trial trip through the tunnel, two died of suffocation and the third was restored to life with great difficulty. The temperature of the interior is also very high. The efforts to improve the ventilation of the tunnel are continuing, and smoke consuming engines have been ordered from England to remove the difficulty arising from that cause.

A PARIS letter says: Many Americans who had engaged for the year sumptuous apartments at the prices they like to be envied for being able to pay, have found Paris no place for pleasure-seekers, and have been forced to live at great expense in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, or England. They are returning to be greeted by long bills for useless apartments. Who shall suffer, they or the owners of the houses? A plan has been proposed for appointing justices of the peace to investigate each particular case. It is proposed that the fortunate men who have made money by army contracts shall pay all their debts, while those whose resources have been cut off shall be excused or pay in proportion to their ability. The infinitude of investigation which such a course would demand will prevent the possibility of this just arrangement. Some compromise must be made.

WASHINGTON.

The Insinuations Against Secretary Boutwell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1871.

The Fourth.

No business has been transacted in the Departments to-day. There was no public celebration or parade of any kind, but a dozen excursions left the city. Most of those who went were caught in a severe storm, which lasted half the afternoon.

The Attack on Secretary Boutwell.

There is much severe comment upon the published insinuation that Secretary Boutwell was concerned in the alleged effort to sell bonds privately out of the Treasury. The *Chronicle* this morning makes the direct charge that it was done with the express purpose of attacking Governor Boutwell. It says: "The whole bogus statement, as printed in the *Republican*, is a wanton, malignant, vicious and altogether outrageous attempt to malign the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Gigantic Improvement Scheme.

The project of the Board of Improvement to pave and sewer the whole city of Washington at one job, at a cost of nearly eight millions, is losing ground with many heavy property holders, and with numbers of strong Republicans. Errors in the estimates amounting to seventy-six thousand dollars have been discovered in the report of the Board, and now it appears that in the estimates for eighty-six sewers, in the aggregate according to the report one hundred and eighteen miles, the excess of measurement is one-half, or fifty-nine miles.

Woman Suffrage.

A number of ladies called upon the Judiciary Committee of the House of Delegates yesterday, to urge the passage of a bill granting the right of suffrage to female citizens of the district. After an examination of the organic act, both the Committee and ladies were convinced that the matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the Legislature. The law organizing the Territory expressly confines suffrage to males over twenty-one years of age.

The Boutwell-Pleasanton Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1871.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The points at issue between Boutwell and Pleasanton, aside from the matter of contracts, have been submitted by both sides to the President. Mr. Pleasanton sent a long letter to Grant, quoting the laws under which he claims to be independent of the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Boutwell submitted a general opinion of the Solicitor of his department, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was in all respects one of the subordinate officers of the department, and his entire official acts were subject to the revision and order of the Secretary. Mr. Pleasanton claims that the revenue law of 1868, sections of which will be recollected were passed to prevent President Johnson and Secretary McCullough from interfering with Commissioner Rollins is still in force, and under these sections the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is wholly independent of the Secretary in all decisions he may make regarding the collection of revenue, and that virtually he is Secretary of the Treasury for the collection of revenue; that from his decision as Commissioner concerning the collection of taxes there is no appeal until the tax is really paid, when the Secretary may refund if he sees fit, or the claimant may seek redress in the courts. These differences arose upon the Secretary's reversing the decision of Pleasanton in the New York Central tax case.

The Additional Currency.

The time for the distribution of the new National Bank Currency expires in a week. Of the fifty-four millions only seventeen millions have been applied for and issued. Applications will still be received from the Western and Southern States, and the surplus will be apportioned among the States entitled under the law. Ohio and Indiana will receive considerable, but there will be a delay of several months, owing to the non-completion of the census returns upon which the amount is to be determined. Illinois will probably receive a portion.

Personal.

Gen. B. H. Bristow, Solicitor General, has gone to Kentucky to take part in the campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1871.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT LIMA.

A letter from Lima mentions the arrival in that city in the latter part of May of Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, Minister to Peru. He was received with much public display and escorted to the President's palace.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Met at noon, pursuant to adjournment, and resumed consideration of the practicability of a system of open competitive examination. The Commission has received from England a number of documents relative to the civil service in that country, and also reports from the several departments in Washington relative to the number of employees in the civil service under each respectively. The Commission expect to meet daily for some time.

THE BRANDY WE DRINK.

A detailed statements of the spirits in and out of bond in the United States May 1st, 1871, exhibits the fact that out of 263,000 gallons of brandy in the country, but 160,000 gallons is the genuine product of fruits, the remainder being compounds from distilled spirits.

MASONIC.

The Grand Master Mason of this District has received from the Grand Lodge of England, splendidly engrossed and illuminated on velum, a resolution passed by the latter Grand Lodge thanking the Masons of this country for the hearty and enthusiastic welcome and reception given Earl de Grey and Ripon.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called one million dollars of three per cents, denominations of $5,000, and $10,000 in numbers between 1,711 and 1,889, inclusive; between the numbers mentioned the several certificates of the denominations above mentioned will be returned, leaving outstanding one million dollars also between the numbers. Interest on the certificates ceases August 31, after which time they will be no longer available as legal money reserve for any National Bank.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

In those States where the percentage for assessing and collecting the revenue is extremely high, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend to the President further consolidation.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Portion of a Train on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Precipitated Into Harpeth River—Fifteen Persons Killed and Twenty-Three Wounded.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 4.—A passenger train on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, which left here at 8:20 P. M. yesterday, comprised of two coaches and a sleeping car, met with a deplorable accident at Harpeth river, about eighteen miles from Nashville. After the locomotive and baggage car had crossed the bridge over the river, the bridge gave way and the remainder of the train fell with it into the stream. Fifteen persons, as far as known at present, were killed and twenty-three wounded. The killed are John Marshall, of Nashville; Judge Hornberger, of Clarksville; Charles Campbell, wife and three children, of Edgefield, opposite Nashville; three men unknown; Mrs. William L. Yeatman and Mrs. Thos. Dunn, of Kingston Springs; Mr. Pendergrast and Mr. Wright, of White Bluff; J. C. Brackett and brother, William and Wiley Howard, of Marshall county. The wounded are W. W. Gee, brakeman; V. Hale, Point Isabel, Indiana; Mrs. Heard, Trenton, Tenn.; J. W. Scott, Mr. Wilholts, Miss Clim Leake, and John Campbell, of Nashville; J. W. Thompson, of Amherst Court House, Va.; Alex. Wright, White Bluff; W. Walker, Union City; D. E. Yeatman, Memphis; Thos. R. Yeatman, Kingston Springs; Mr. Brown, of Johnsonville; John Pegram and brother, conductor, Landis; S. S. Brown, Nashville; Robt. Daniel, Bedford county; Thos. Dunn, Kingston Springs. None of the wounded were mortally hurt. The dead and wounded were brought to Nashville, presenting a sickening spectacle at the depot. The bodies of the dead strangers were left at the undertakers for preparation for burial. The accident was the result of the weakness of the bridge. The train was running slowly.

The news of the terrible railroad accident, near Nashville, caused great excitement here. Mrs. Yeatman, who was killed, was a daughter of Jacob Moor, one of the wealthiest citizens in this city, and was universally beloved. Her husband was a member of the firm of Yeatman & Anderson, commission merchants.

NASHVILLE, July 4.—A meeting of the Nashville bar took place at 10 A. M., W. F. Cooper presiding. Appropriate resolutions, expressive of sorrow, for the death of J. G. Hornberger, of Clarksville, and John Marshall, of Nashville, members of the bar killed on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad last night, and sympathy with relatives were adopted. Speeches were made by Judges Harrison, Campbell, Shackelford, Gen. Thruston and others. The terrible accident has placed Nashville in mourning.

THE KU-KLUX.

Murder of Alexander Page—Identification of the Masked Assassins.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—The *Avalanche's* Oxford, Miss., special to-night says: The trial of the alleged Ku-Klux continues and excites the greatest interest. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity. The evidence in behalf of the relators closed to-day and the case in behalf of the Government opened, which promises to give developments rich, rare and interesting regarding Ku-Kluxism in general and the hanging of Alexander Page in particular, on the 29th of March, near Aberdeen.

John Wolf, colored, testified that he worked on the same plantation as Page, and on the night specified a band of disguised marauders surrounded his house, told him to keep quiet, and placing a guard around him went into Page's house. He recognized a young planter named David Stoddard by his voice.

The wife of the murdered man testified that a band of men dressed all in white and masked, came to her house at midnight on the night referred to, burst in the door with axes, ordered her husband to come out from under the bed, where he had fled for shelter, tied his hands, pinioned his arms, and led him forth to die. She identified them by their voices, and having seen their faces as being present in the house when the murder was carried off: Andrew Crosby, Joseph Webb, Thomas Malone, David Stoddard, John Stoddard, Whitacled Pope, all planters and merchants of Monroe county, and Jackson Davis, Henry Hatch, Major Fouchee and Ben. Lumpkin, colored. The body was proved to have been found the following day buried in the woods about four miles from Page's house, only eight inches below the surface, by John Wolf, who scraped away the leaves and dirt and in doing so accidentally got his hands entangled in the dead man's whiskers, who he said gave a groan and made a fearful noise, when Wolf, dreadfully scared, ran off and did not return for a week. When he came back with the coroner the body was partially exhumed. A rope was found round his neck and the skull fractured by a blow by an ax.

District Attorney Wells conducted the prosecution in a masterly manner. Governor Alcorn was here to-day, taking great interest in the trial, which will probably continue the whole of next week.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Funeral of Bishop Luers—Imposing Ceremonies—The Fourth.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 4, 1871.

The funeral exercises of the Right Rev. Bishop Luers, in the Cathedral this morning, were of a most imposing nature. First in order was the execution by the bishops and priests of the office of the day, which was followed by the celebration of high pontificial mass by Bishop Pollard, of the Southern Diocese of Indiana. The funeral sermon, which was preached by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was a most feeling discourse, and during its entire delivery of three-quarters of an hour his three thousand hearers gave him their entire attention. He spoke of the time when Bishop Luers was but fifteen years old, that he secured for him his education in the Seminary of St. Mary's of the West at Cincinnati; that about ten years later he ordained him to the priesthood, and in 1850 exalted him to the Bishopric of Fort Wayne, in which position he continued until the time of his sudden death. At the conclusion of the Archbishop's sermon and some death rites by different Bishops, the remains were deposited in the vault beneath the alter. There were present over twenty bishops from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois and other States, and upwards of two hundred priests from various States. The large Cathedral auditory was literally packed full, and hundreds who could not gain admittance remained around the entrance of the Cathedral. All other Catholic buildings are draped in morning.

The Fourth passed off quietly, excepting the usual display of fireworks and illuminations. Several picnics were held in adjoining towns, but no general celebration was entered into.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for June.

Decrease During the Month $7,103,349.91

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for June:

Balance in Treasury, currency	$9,533,000 00
Coin	96,633,000 00
Certificates	19,883,000 00

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for June:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,613,897,300 00
Bonds at five per cent	274,266,450 00
Total principal	$1,888,133,750 00
Interest	44,278,318 68
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	31,885,000 00
Total principal	$46,563,000 00
Interest	429,853 78
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$1,948,902 26
Interest	317,331 66
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$356,096,505 50
Fractional currency	40,582,874 56
Coin certificates	19,886,300 00
Unclaimed interest	1,1262 13
Total debt—principal	$2,353,211,332 32
Interest	45,036,763 23
Total	$2,398,248,096 55

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Boston Base Ball Club defeated the Olympics, of Washington, at Cincinnati, on the Fourth, by a score of seven to three.

Colonel J. D. Miles, accompanied by Great Cloud and Big Elk, chiefs of the Kickapoo Indians, arrived at St. Louis Monday night, from Santa Rosa, Mexico, where they have been to endeavor to prevail upon a portion of the Kickapoo tribe, who seceded from Kansas some years ago, to return North, reunite with the Kickapoos of Kansas, and settle on the lands in Indian Territory which the Government will set apart for them. They were successful so far as to induce the Mexican Kickapoos to send a delegation North to inspect the land assigned to them. They are willing to make the change if they are satisfied it will be advantageous to them. It is said the Texas people are willing to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses of moving them, and thus get rid of their raids and marauding expeditions.

The German peace jubilee at Lafayette, Ind., yesterday was an immense success.

The museum in St. Louis has among its curiosities a so-called wild Australian girl. On Monday Mayor Brown applied to the county Court for the removal of the child to the Insane Asylum, on the ground that she is an idiot girl and cruelly treated, being chained by day and confined at night in an iron cage, not properly fed, and Mayor Brown also states that the child belongs to parents living in Odin, Ill., and is hired to the proprietor of the museum for two hundred dollars a year. A temporary permit was granted and Dr. Barrett, City Health Officer, instructed to examine and report upon the condition of the child.

The City Council of Memphis yesterday afternoon granted the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company the right to erect an elevator on the levee.

The family of Robert Simpson, of College Hill, Cincinnati, were poisoned by ice cream Tuesday night. Antidotes were used successfully, and all are expected to recover.

John W. Davock, treasurer of the Wadsworth Iron works, Buffalo, and during the war Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first New York regiment, while walking the street in that city with his wife Tuesday evening, was accidentally shot and killed by Wm. Emery, sexton of the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Davock has become deranged by the sudden shock. Emery had been firing a pistol on the street during the entire day.

On yesterday Jas K. Allen, son of Prof. Allen, the Aeronaut of Providence, made an ascension from Troy, New York, in a small balloon. He landed at Putnam, distant one hundred miles, in two hours after the ascent.

Friday night Mrs. Caroline Testeller, of Louisville, attempted to kindle a fire with coal oil, when the can exploded, enveloping the unfortunate woman in flames, and burning her so terribly that yesterday morning she died.

The propellor Maine, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, exploded her boiler Tuesday night, one mile above Ogdensburg. The engineer and a passenger were killed and the fireman so badly scalded that he died since. The fireman's brother, who was working his passage as porter and deckhand, was also badly scalded. The Maine was bound from Chicago to Ogdensburg.

Accounts of the recent sad death of Rev. Dr. Sawyer and wife, of Claremont, N. H., by drowning in Connecticut river, have been quite generally but inaccurately supposed to refer to Rev. Dr. J. J. Sawyer, of Tuft's College, and wife, who are in good health at their home near Boston.

George Nepp died yesterday from sunstroke while working in a harvest field three miles below Louisville.

The train of the Short Line Railroad which left Louisville Tuesday evening about six o'clock was thrown from the track at North Benson by running over a cow. One passenger and a baggage car was considerably damaged, and a fireman and one passenger injured.

Geo. Shephard, from Newport, Ky., while on his way to a hotel in Lockport, N. Y., Tuesday night, was beaten into insensibility and robbed. His jaw was broken and he was severely injured internally, and is not expected to live.

W. W. Tilley, a young lawyer of Lawrenceburg, Ind., on taking the train at Cincinnati for Lawrenceburg, Tuesday night, got on the wrong train, and discovering his mistake, jumped off the car, which ran over his foot and crushed it so as to require amputation.

The Little Rock, Ark., *Gazette* will publish to-day a letter from the War Department that Lieut. Charles W. Caswell was dismissed the service of the United States in 1864 for lying and appropriating government property to his own use. A certificate will be attached from Capt. Mark Mood, late of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, that Caswell and Charles W. Thankersley, present Superintendent of the Arkansas Penitentiary, are the same. He was Speaker of the late House of Representatives.

The Transportation Committee of the Board of the Trade of Cincinnati have been looking after prospects for Southern transportation during the coming three months, when the Louisville canal will be closed. Its Secretary presented a report to-day stating that the Louisville Mail Line and Louisville Short Line will take freight to Louisville and connect for points below to reach the Nashville and other Southern roads. Both the Louisville and Nashville and Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Roads will compete. The latter road proposes to established rates as low as by Louisville, and is recommended in its rates as a valuable outlet to the city, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad also offer fair rates.

In the regatta of the New York Yacht Club at Cape May yesterday, the Sappho won the two prizes for schooners, and the Gracie the prize for sloops.

Senator Conkling is at Long Branch, the guest of Prdsident Grant. It is supposed his errand is to settle the difficulties among New York politicians.

The election in Porto Rico for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes is over. The Conservative Spanish party elected Sany, ex-Captain-General of the island. He was their candidate at the capital. The Radical party elected fourteen members in the same districts by immense majorities.

THE CROPS.

Cotton and Grain Prospects South—Reports from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The Cotton Exchange Committee on Statistics and Information have made a report upon the growing cotton and grain crops, with dates from the 15th to the 25th of June. The following is a summary:

Mississippi—Cotton; reduction of acreage 20 to 25 per cent., with an average of one-half to three-quarters of the yield of last year per acre. Corn—acreage increased 25 to 40 per cent. The latest reports indicate short yield per acre.

Louisiana—Cotton reduced on acreage 10 to 12 per cent. The crop is three weeks backward, considerably injured, and especially in the lowlands, by rain and lice. Corn nearly sufficient for home consumption is planted.

Arkansas—Cotton reduced on acreage 25 to 33 per cent., with proportionate increase in grain. The prospects generally are good, except in the southern portion of the State, where not more than half of last year's yield is anticipated. The grain crop is very promising.

Texas—Information mostly from the northeast portion state the cotton reduced on acreage 25 to 33 per cent., with a corresponding increase in grain. Cotton is two weeks backward, though with favorable seasons the average crop per acre is expected. Of corn a large crop is expected.

Alabama—Cotton reduced on average 10 to 20 per cent., and crop three weeks backward. The average production per acre will be less than last year. The grain increase of acreage is 20 to 30 per cent., with a fair prospect.

Georgia—Cotton accounts are meagre, embracing the west center and center of the State and thence northeast; the decrease on the average is 20 to 33⅓ per cent. in the northeast and 12½ to 15 in the other sections heard from. The condition is unpromising, and one-half to three-quarter per cent of last year's yield expected. In grain there is a corresponding increase of acreage, but unpromising.

Tennessee—The information is confined to the western part of the State. Cotton is decreased on an acreage of 5 to 12½ per cent., with prospects of an average yield per acre. In grain there is a considerable increase of acreage and the prospects are good.

TOLEDO, July 1.—The *Blade* of this evening contains crop reports from fifty points in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. The summing up of the reports indicate a large crop of wheat, a fair crop of hay, a light crop of oats, potatoes better than expected but light, corn promises well, and of fruit a crop a little below an average, perhaps three-fourths.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Des Moines, Iowa *Register* of yesterday has information from every direction in Iowa that the wheat crop is turning out much better than was anticipated; that the bug and rust have not accomplished so much destruction as was supposed; that the rains of the past few days have helped the crops wonderfully. It is now expected that the general average will be better than last year, while the quality is satisfactory. The corn crop is ahead of anything previously known in the State, and is from two to three weeks ahead of the season. The potato crop is also faring better than was anticipated, the bug declining to devastate so thoroughly as has usually been his custom. Fruits also promise all that could be desired.

WOOSTER, O.

A Man Trampled to Death by a Blind Horse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., July 5, 1871.

Mr. John Eagle, a well known farmer, who lived near Reedsburgh, this county, was instantly killed this evening, just within the city limits and on the Mansfield road. He was aged about fifty-five, and was returning to his home from here, where he had been getting some repairs for his reaping machine. The horse he was driving was blind. He suddenly became unmanageable from fright near a little embankment on the road side, backed, floundered and fell, and by its struggles Mr. Eagle was thrown from his carriage and the horse stepped upon the back of the unfortunate man's neck and fractured it. When assistance came the horse was standing with his foot upon the man's neck. Mr. Eagle died instantly.

ALLIANCE, O.

Celebration of the Fourth—A Good Time and No Drunkenness.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., July 4, 1871.

There was a heavy rain this morning, but this afternoon the weather is pleasant. The city has been crowded with strangers to participate in the celebration of the glorious Fourth. Every train passing since 11 A. M. contributed its quota of joyous people to be spectators of the celebration. The exercises consisted of a splendid balloon ascension, races, &c. The streets are now alive with spectators watching the grand display of fire works. Joy, hilarity, sobriety and splendid order prevail, with no sign of intoxication or boisterous behavior. Every one is delighted.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President.

The Treaty Now in Full Force.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Proclamation of the Treaty of Washington, dated yesterday, commences as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Washington by the High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the respective Governments on the 8th of May last, which treaty is word for word as follows: [Here follows the treaty.] The Proclamation thus concludes:

And whereas, said treaty has been duly ratified by both parties, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London on the 17th day of June, 1871, by Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Granville, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A dastardly and brutal murder was committed near the village of Shabbeona Grove, De Kalb county, Ill., on the evening of the 3d inst. Miss Joanna McCormick, a beautiful young lady of 17 years, daughter of Mrs. McCormick, a wealthy farmer's widow, while sitting at the supper table with her mother, two younger sisters and a brother, was shot dead by a farm hand in the employment of Mrs. McCormick, named John Reed. The reason for his committing the horrid deed was the fact that Miss McCormick had refused to accompany him to a Fourth of July celebration on the following day. Reed fired two shots through a window from a double-barrelled shot gun. The first shot entered her brain, killing her instantly. Reed returned the gun to a neighbor from whom he borrowed it, and fled. The whole neighborhood is in pursuit of him, and if caught he will pretty certainly be lynched at once.

Martin Meard, a farmer in good circumstances residing near Gilman, Iroquois county, Ill., was arrested on Saturday for murdering his boy, aged eleven years, in a most cruel and fiendish manner on the 14th ult. It appears from the testimony of Meard's wife that on that day, while she lay sick in her bed, the brute stripped the child, laid him naked on a hot stove, and roasted his back in a terrible manner. He then beat him unmercifully, and placed him in his sick mother's bed, where it died in a few hours. The fiend buried the body of the murdered boy under a hedge, and then went to Iowa and publicly advertised that his boy had run away. Suspicions were subsequently aroused that there had been foul play, search was made, the body found, and the murderer arrested and is now in jail at Watsika. Mrs. Meard witnessed the whipping and death of her boy, but was helplessly sick in child bed at the time.

While the steamer Judy Johnson was passing down the Mississippi river just above Quincy, she was fired into by some persons on the shore. A man named Bennett was shot in the abdomen and another shot passed through his clothes. He is now lying at the Tremont House in Quincy in a critical condition. Two young men named G. West and Charles Orr have been arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 5.—Early Everson, who killed Edward Lyles last week, and Mike Mahoney, who killed a negro two years since, came in to-day and surrendered themselves.

The trial of Van Roberts for the murder of Ada Jones last winter commenced to-day in the Criminal Court.

Fayette Davis, colored, who killed Tom Craig, also colored, some months since, was arrested to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1871.

SENTENCE OF O'KELL.

William O'Kell, the broker convicted of having received bonds stolen from the Newark bank in September, 1869, was sentenced to-day by Judge Cardozo to five years in the State prison. O'Kell made a statement in Court, and expressly denied being guilty of the crime charged.

A COLORED SENATOR SWINDLED.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, Aaron A. Bradley, colored Senator of Georgia, charged Samuel L. Harris, Financial Inspector of the National Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company of this city, with cheating him out of $150. The complainant stated that on the 17th of June last he deposited $150 in the bank in question. In subsequently looking at the book Bradley found that only $100 had been entered. Harris was held in $500 bail to answer.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Extensive preparations are being made for the re-union of the Society of the Army of the James, to be held in this city on the 19th inst. An address of welcome will be delivered by Brevet Major General Samuel A. Duncan, United States volunteers, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Major General Terry, who was elected orator for the season at the last re-union, being compelled to decline the honor. A song written for the occasion by "Doesticks," (Mortimer L. Thompson) will be one of the features of the banquet. The Executive Committee earnestly request as many former members of this army as can attend to be present. Such as cannot attend are requested to signify their connection by sending their names and address to the Chairman, General Charles K. Graham, 119 Broadway.

THE FUNERAL OF "PET" HALSTEAD.

Took place from his late residence, Newark, this afternoon. There was a large attendance.

BASE BALL.

The Eckfords, of Brooklyn, defeated the Forest Citys of Cleveland, to-day, on Union ground, by a score of 4 to 3.

THE TURF.

A trotting match for $5,000 a side between Harry Harting, owned by Mr. Buck, of Buffalo, and the brown mare Mary, took place yesterday at Prospect Park. The race was won by Harting in three straight heats. Time 2:28, 2:30, 2:32.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Spanish brig Intigndad arrived at this port to-night from Havana with yellow fever on board.

FIRES.

Tarrytown, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—The carriage factory of F. J. Flowers, with nine houses, sheds, &c., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $320,000; covered by insurance. It was caused by a rocket falling on the roof.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A fire in Bloomsburg, Pa., this morning, destroyed four business places, with the greater part of their contents. The loss is estimated at $22,000, mostly insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by fireworks.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, July 5.—Lyon's stable, with seven horses, was burned this forenoon. The body of a man, supposed to be Fonda Groesbeck, an old man who lounged about the premises, was found among the ruins, burned to a crisp. Dennis Sullivan has been arrested on suspicion of firing the stables.

Millerton, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 5.—There was a destructive fire at Millerton, this county, this morning, destroying Greathead's hotel, store, barn and sheds, and a shoe store and dwelling. Losses as follows: Geo. Greathead, $20,000, insured for $11,000; H. H. Walker & Co., $8,000, insured for $7,000; Jas. Colin, $2,500, insured for $1,500; Mrs. McAllister, $1,800; no insurance.

MANSFIELD, O.

Proceedings of the Northern Ohio Christian Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 29, 1871.

The Northern Ohio Christian Convention was in session to-day. The exercises were marked with growing interest. The topic which elicited the most spirited discussion was "The Young Men's Christian Association," introduced by L. R. Norton, of Mt. Vernon. The range of this discussion was mainly on the merits of the Association and its demands upon our sympathy and co-operation. Another topic was introduced by Rev. Hiram Woods, of Mansfield, "Woman's work in the Church, its nature and extent." The Convention will close to-night with an address by Rev. J. M. Atwater, of Alliance, subject, "Can war be prevented?" A programme is in preparation for the next Convention, six months hence, at such place as the Convention may determine to-night.

WILKESBARRE, PA.

Falling of a Portion of the Bottom of Wyoming Canal—Great Damage to Mines.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Intelligence has been received of the falling in yesterday morning of a portion of the bottom of Wyoming Canal, over Burrough's coal mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The accident caused a hole of fifty feet long and of the width of the towpath, and involved the flooding of Enterprise mine, J. H. Swayer's slope and shaft, Mitchell's mine, Post Bowkley mine, Elliot & Co., and probably the works of Mr. Hileman. As these mines are all connected with gangways, the amount of damage will be heaviest in the stoppage of the works, probably for some weeks. The canal will also be useless for a time.

THE BUFFALO REGATTA.

The McKee Club of this City Carry Off the First Prize—Time 20:09 1-2.

BUFFALO, July 5.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the National holiday was not celebrated until to-day. The grand regatta was the great feature of the day. The first class race for professionals was won by the McKee Club, of Pittsburgh, in 20:09½. The Tinning crew, of Toronto, was second in 20:21½, and the Dillon crew, of Toronto, third in 21:07½. Ban chee club, of Buffalo, capsized their boat directly after starting and withdrew. The distance of the race was three miles. The fireworks in the evening were a grand success.

BUCYRUS, O.

A Lady Meets Death from Burning—Pouring Oil Into the Stove the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., July 5, 1871.

Mrs. William Shaffer, of this place, was so badly burned to-day by the explosion of a coal oil can that she can hardly recover. She was ironing, and being in a hurry for a hot fire, poured oil in the stove, causing the explosion.

LOUDONVILLE. O.

Boy Bitten by a Copperhead—His Death Probable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., July 5, 1871.

A boy named Kline was bitten by a copperhead snake yesterday, and the probabilities are that he cannot recover.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE MEMPHIS AND PACIFIC.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, is in town, hearing persons who hold claims against the Memphis and Pacific Railroad, and who desire to share equally with the bondholders in the property of the road. The hearing has been adjourned to August 16.

PORTLAND AND ROCHESTER ROAD.

PORTLAND, ME., July 5.—The Portland and Rochester Railroad was opened through to Rochester, N. H., to-day.

THE LAST SPIKE.

LAKE MAHOPAC, July 4.—The last spike in the New York and Lake Mahopac Railroad was driven to-day, and the first train arrived this afternoon.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Republican Triumph in Paris—Compulsory Service in the Army—Siege of Paris Raised.

PARIS, July 4.—A general estimate of the supplementary elections show that of the one hundred and forty deputies elected, one hundred and twenty are Republicans, eight Legitimists, and twelve Bonapartists. The official returns will differ but little from this estimate. Faidherbe, Gambetta and Danfert are each returned from three different Assembly districts. The majority of the Republicans elected belong to the moderate wing of the party, the proportion being ninety-five Moderates to twenty-five Radicals. The unexpected strength developed by the Republicans in the Provinces discourages the partisans of monarchy. The failure of the Imperialists surprises nobody, but the weakness of the Legitimists produces a sensation. It is feared that the Assembly will be more divided than ever, and that it will be impossible to obtain a compact working majority, or to determine which party has the balance of power.

The French Government has demanded the early evacuation of the forts near Paris, and the departments now occupied by the German troops. Bismarck has declined to give a positive promise to comply with the demand.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government to take evidence in England and France as to the working of commercial treaties.

A difference has arisen between the Egyptian Government and the French Consul at Cairo, in consequence of an alleged illegal arrest of a French citizen there by the police. Satisfaction has been demanded by France, and negotiations are pending for a settlement of the dispute.

The Republican journals rejoice over the overwhelming vote given for the candidates of their party in the country districts, and regard the victory as one calculated to establish permanently a Republic in France. The monarchial press, on the other hand, show signs of panic, and accuse each other of lack of devotion and energy in the cause.

The *Presse* will resume publication to-morrow under the management of Guerroner.

Faidherbe has written a letter proposing a system of compulsory service in the army for two years.

It will be observed that there is an irreconcilable difference in all the reports relating to the number of vacancies in the French Assembly to be filled at the supplementary elections. The dispatch above speaks of one hundred and forty delegates having just been chosen, whereas, the previous accounts gave only about one hundred and twelve or one hundred and fourteen vacancies to be filled in all.

PARIS, July 5.—The *Journal des Debats* says that the election details are favorable to the Bordeaux programme. The victory is not one for the Republicans, who owe their success to the division of their opponents, but for the order and peace Republicans, however jubilant over their success.

The *Siecle* says that the Bonapartists have been condemned by the results of the election, and that the Legitimists have resumed the position of a small minority.

The siege of Paris will probably be raised to-day as a prelude to the removal of the government from Versailles.

The latest classification of members of the Assembly, chosen on Sunday, is as follows: 86 Thiersites, 13 Radicals, 2 Legitimists, 3 Orleanists, and 1 Bonapartist.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, July 4.—The Cortes continues the discussion of the Budget. The reports circulated here as to the alleged disturbances at Havana are now known to be unfounded.

During the debates in the Cortes Senor Nocedal took occasion to denounce in bitter language King Victor Emmanuel's occupation of Rome. Senor Olozaga only protested against the expression of any opinion on the subject by the Cortes.

Gen. Sickles En Route to Germany—Banquet to Americans in London.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Daily News* says that Sickles has arrived in London, and is going to Germany.

A banquet was given yesterday, by the American residents of London, at Langham Hotel. A reception was also held at the residence of Schenck, in honor of the Declaration of Independence.

Victor Emanuel Reviews His Troops—Church Dignitaries at Court.

ROME, July 5.—The King held a grand review yesterday of the regular troops and National Guards. He was enthusiastically received by the soldiers and spectators. The municipality of Rome gave a brilliant ball last night, at which the King was present. At the close of the festivities His Majesty started for Florence.

There has been an unusual attendance of Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the Church at Court during the King's stay in Rome.

Triumphal Entrance of the Bavarian Troops.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Crown Prince, Frederick William, has accepted the invitation of the King of Bavaria to be present at the triumphal entrance of the Bavarian troops into Munich.

Bismarck has gone to his Varsein estate.

Some of the French soldiers who have been disbanded since the cessation of hostilities are now seeking to enter the Austrian service.

Royal Visit.

LONDON, July 4.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil paid a visit to Queen Victoria to-day.

Return of Victor Emanuel.

FLORENCE, July 5.—Victor Emanuel has returned from Rome.

The Austrian Budget.

VIENNA, July 4.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the budget.

New Military Camp—Letter from Palikao—Thiers's Majority in the Assembly.

PARIS, July 5.—A permanent camp will soon be established at Satory, replacing Camp Chalons.

Count Palikao publishes a denial of Gen. Trochu's charges relative to the course pursued by the Count on the 4th of September. He therein recites the events of the time, and claims that he acted properly in all respects.

Victor Hugo received only 57,000 votes as a candidate from Paris for the Assembly. The elections have increased the majority of the supporters of Thiers in the Assembly by fully one hundred.

A court martial will meet here on the 10th.

Emperor and Czar.

BERLIN, July 5.—Emperor William will shortly go to Ems to meet the Czar Alexander, who is still at that place.

Reconciliation.

BOMBAY, July 5.—The reconciliation between Omer Cabul and Yakoob Khan is due to the intercession of the Viceroy of India. A serious personal affair has occurred at Bangalore, in which two British officers were shot.

Judge Dowling Too Heavy for the English Burglars.

LONDON, July 5.—Last night four burglars attacked the house in this city at which Judge Dowling, of New York, was visiting. The Judge unaided beat them off.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 5.—The steamers Caledonia, from New York, and Moravian, from Quebec, touched at Moville, and the France, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

Accident in the Mont Cenis Tunnel—A Portion of the Roof Falls In.

LONDON, July 5.—Dispatches received here state that the Mont Cenis tunnel has proved a partial failure. A portion of the roof has fallen in, and many workmen have been buried in the mass of rocks and earth which now obstructs the progress of the work, which was rapidly approaching completion. Seven corpses have been recovered, but it is known that a number remain among the debris. A large force is now engaged in removing the obstructions. Fears are entertained that similar accidents may occur at yet other points, and every precaution is being taken to prevent disasters. Heavy props are being put in at short intervals, which it is thought will render the tunnel safe hereafter.

Spirit of the French Press—Germany Threatened.

PARIS, July 5.—The *Cloche Provinciale* has a bitter article against Germany, saying: "We shall not forget our disasters until the grass grows high over the graves of the slain, and that bird of ill-omen, the Prussian eagle, ceases to hover over the east of France. We have discovered the secret of victory—revenge. Let the Germans cease to tender the hand of friendship. When we stretch our arms toward Germany, let her tremble, because it will be to strike those who taught us fate."

The *Gazette De France* pronounces the republican triumph a real misfortune for the country; encouraged by their success, the Left will become more daring and more dangerous. *La Liberte* rejoices over the victory, and urges the new deputies to leave behind them all mere partisan feeling when they enter the chamber. The *Avenir*, a liberal Bonapartist journal, awaits the achievements. The daring innovaters who hitherto were critics, are now masters of the field, and it is believed they will not be held excusable by their supporters if they do not outdo their predecessors, against whom they were so pitiless.

Restrictions on the Press.

VERSAILLES, July 5.—The Assembly has passed the bill requiring the deposit of caution money by the press.

Rome on Her Good Behavior.

ROME, July 5.—At a banquet last night Signor Visconti made a speech, in the course of which he declared that the conduct of the Romans during the visit of the King justified the transfer of the capital, and proved that Rome was profoundly attached to the dynasty.

Gambling Prohibited.

BRUSSELS, July 5.—The Senate has adopted a law prohibiting gambling at Spa.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 5, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91⅞; do of '65, 91⅞; do of '67, 90⅞; 10-40s, 89⅞.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—5-20s of '62, 96⅞.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes 55 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Cotton active and firm; middling upland 8⅞@9d.

California wheat 11s 7d; winter 11s 3d; spring 10s 5d@10s 6d; western 11s 2d.

Flour 26s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 59s 9d.

Pork 52s 6d. Beef 95s. Lard 47s 6d. Cheese 57s.

THE NAIL BUSINESS.

Reduction in Prices—The Manufactories.

At a meeting in New York of nail and spike manufacturers on Thursday, it was resolved that, inasmuch as the price of coal has gone down, the rates for nails and spikes be reduced as follows:

Tenpenny to sixtypenny nails, less than 100 kegs, $4 35, old rate, $4 75; 100 to 400 kegs, 4 25; 400 to 1,000 kegs, $4 20. The Central and Western New York schedule for the above sizes was fixed at $4 10. A general average decline of 40 per cent. was agreed upon for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 pennys; also upon cut spikes, finishing flooring, box coopers, casing, slating, trunk and tobacco and clinch nails.

The following official statement shows the actual number of nail manufactories now in operation throughout the States, with the capacity of the works, together with the production of each during the past year:

Name of Works.	No. of Machines.	Capacity, kegs.	Production for year.
Fall River Iron Works, Fall River, Mass	165	140,000	112,000
Tremont Nail Company, West Wareham, Mass	70	125,000	80,000
Parker Mills, Wareham, Mass	77	115,272	49,000
Weymouth Iron Company, East Weymouth, Mass	82	100,000	*
Rogers & Sheldon, East Bridgewater, Mass	36	25,000	†23,000
Old Colony Iron Company, Taunton, Mass	115	150,000	117,000
Wareham Nail Company, East Wareham, Mass	32	50,000	30,000
Robinson Iron Company, Plymouth, Mass	17	22,000	20,660
Mount Nape Iron Company, Somerset, Mass	55	90,000	57,000
Providence Iron Company, Providence, Rhode Island	68	110,000	95,000
Albany Iron Company, Troy, N. Y	45	70,000	49,000
J. & J. Rogers, Ausable Forks, N. Y	48	80,000	43,000
Pratt & Co., Buffalo, N. Y	35	60,000	40,000
Boonton Iron Works, Boonton, N. J	136	300,000	‡213,000
Oxford Iron Company, Oxford, N. J	76	175,000	129,000
Cumberland Nail Company, Bridgeton, N. J	91	144,000	122,000
Duncannon Iron Co., Duncannon, Pa	54	90,000	62,000
E. & J. Brooks, Birdsboro, Pa	72	130,000	78,095
Pottstown Iron Co., Pottstown, Pa	50	120,000	104,819
Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg, Pa	56	135,000	109,200
Northumberland Nail Works, Northumberland, Pa	21	40,000	33,000
Reading Nail Works, Reading, Pa	..	50,000	......
Williamsport Nail Works, Williamsport, Pa	..	25,000	......
Zogg & Co, Pittsburgh, Pa	55	100,000	60,000
Chess, Smyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	70	150,000	95,000
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	20	45,000	2,500
Shoenberger & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	90	223,000	§150,000
McKnight & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	26	60,000	25,500
Jones & Laughlins, Pittsburgh, Pa	50	120,000	70,000
Coleman, Rham & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	29	60,000	25,000
Westmerman Iron Co., Sharon, Pa	48	100,000	85,000
Kimberly, Ashton & Co., Sharon, Pa	40	80,000	......
Hollidaysburg Nail Works, Pa	18	35,000	20,000
Duncansville Nail Works, Pa	..	75,000	......
Reis, Brown & Berger, Newcastle, Del	55	120,000	102,000
Cuyahoga Nail Works, Cleveland, O	28	104,000	
Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, O	32	90,000	70,000
Spaulding, Woodward & Co., Steubenville, Ohio	84	175	98,000
Greencastle Nail Company, Greencastle, Indiana	25	50,000	35,000
Terre Haute Iron and Nail Company, Terre Haute, Indiana	35	90,000	52,000
Clifton Iron and Nail Works, Clifton, West Virginia	40	90,000	63,449
Bailey, Woodward & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia	82	220,000	‡162,000
Dewey, Vance & Co, Wheeling, W. Va	90	200,000	‡130,000
Wheeling Iron and Nail Company, Wheeling, West Virginia	96	208,000	‡107,000
Belmont Nail Works, Wheeling, West Virginia	100	180,000	‡110,000
Benwood Iron Works, Wheeling, West Virginia	95	200,000	
Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works, Richmond, Virginia	58	120,000	....
Total number of machines in the United States	2,715	5,407,872	3,173,223

*Not in operation. †Six months. ‡Ten months. §Nine months. ‖Five months.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5th, 1871.

Business at the banks and banking houses, was exceedingly brisk to-day. The day after the Fourth is generally attended with renewed vigor, and much that has been postponed on account of the holiday season, is taken up to be adjusted. Settlements then commence in earnest, and we may expect a "reckoning time" during the greater portion of the present month. No transactions in local stocks came under our notice to-day. There is some inquiry for Columbia oil stock and Allegany 7-30 bonds; for the latter 94 is bid.

—Government bonds to-day were up to another high point. The '67s advanced to 113⅜ ex-coupon. The sharp investing demand for European account has set in, and the plethoric money market assists materially the rise.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅜	113⅜
10-40s	112⅜	112⅜
Gold	113⅛	113⅜

—The gold premium has taken fresh encouragement since the announcement of the Treasury programme for the present month, which provides for the sale of only $4,000,000, against $7,000,000 in June. The *Herald* says: "The strong tone of the market was, of course, the subject of much discussion, and the old *bete noire* of the bears, 'the balance of trade,' was vigorously trotted out by their opponents. In this connection, there is one thing which it would seem is not sufficiently understood by many who are frightened at the balance of trade against us. They point to the customs entries in the apparent belief that these entries represent our indebtedness abroad. It should be borne in mind that not all of the goods that arrive here are purchased by us. A very large proportion—it may not be too much to say one-third—are sent here on commission, and of these another large proportion are, after being in warehouse some time, sold at a considerable reduction from the figures at which they were originally invoiced and entered at the Custom House. The price at which they sold here is the amount of our indebtedness to the consigner, and the difference between that price, if lower, and the Custom House entry must be deducted from the official returns of the amount of foreign imports. This, through the various causes which have produced a more economical disposition among our people of late, must be largely in our favor, although it would be difficult to compute. The future of the gold market is the subject of much anxiety on the street, and the feeling respecting it is about equally divided. It does not seem reasonable to expect a much further advance in view of the large amount of coin that will be put on the street in the payment of interest on gold interest bearing securities independent of governments. This amount does not usually get into circulation until some time after the first of the month.

The last Treasury statement, however, throws some light, too, upon the condition of our specie reserves, which are not without importance to our commercial and financial community. If we add the stock of so-called specie in the banks (which is, however, represented by actual specie in the Treasury) to the net amount belonging to the government, we arrive as nearly as possible at the true amount of specie in the joint possession of the mercantile community and the Treasury. This amount is found to have been $109,840,000 on July 1, 1870; $102,480,000 on January 1, 1871; and $90,810,000 on July 1, 1871, showing a reduction of nineteen millions, or nearly 17 per cent of our entire supply within one year. It is noticeable that the loss during the six months of the Franco-German war was only seven millions, while the loss of the last six months amounted to nearly twelve millions, and the coin shipments still continue unusually heavy. Last year at this time the premium was almost precisely what it is now, and under the excitement of war it rapidly advanced to 123. This year there is no reasonable prospect of war, but the condition of the coin surplus seems less favorable than last year.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 5, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:10 A.M.	12:20 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C & H	97	97⅛	....	96⅞	97	97⅛	97⅛
Do. Scrip	92	92⅛	....	92	92	92⅛	92⅛
Erie	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Reading	111	111⅛	....	110⅞	110⅞	111	111
Harlem	....	135	....	135⅛	....	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	125	....	125	....	....	....
Lake Shore	109⅞	109	....	110⅛	110⅞	109⅞	109⅞
Illinois Cent	135	135	....	135	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	116⅛	116⅞	....	117	117	117	117
C. & N. W	73⅛	73⅛	....	73⅛	73	73⅛	73⅛
Do. pref	91⅞	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	91⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Rock Island	110	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	110⅞	109⅞	109⅞
St. Paul	60⅞	61⅛	61	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Do. pref	80	80⅛	....	80⅛	80⅛	81	81⅛
Tol. & Wabash	....	59⅛	....	59⅛	....	....	....
Do. pref	....	....	....	80	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	99	99	....	99⅛	....	99⅛	99⅛
Ohio & Miss	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	120	....	120⅛	....	....	....
Do. pref	....	121	....	123	....	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	110	....	111⅛	....	....	....
Canton	....	78⅛	....	78⅛	....	....	....
W. U. Tel	....	58⅛	....	58⅛	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	11⅛	....	11⅛	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	42⅛	42⅛	....	42⅛	....	42⅛	42⅛
Adams Ex	....	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	45⅛	....	45⅛	....	....	....
American Ex	....	53	....	53	....	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	53⅛	....	53⅛	....	....	....
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,}
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871.}

REMARKS.—The markets since our last has presented really nothing of importance. The demand was entirely local, merely to meet the current wants of the trade. This is, however, generally the situation immediately after a holiday. It generally takes a day or two to straighten up matters. The "Fourth" passed off about as usual. We had the usual amount of small accidents, but nothing of a serious kind occurred, at least so far as we could ascertain in this vicinity. Our rivers have reached the lowest point; with less than two feet in the channel of course navigation below the Suspension bridge is out of the question. Boats on the slackwater make their regular trips, arriving and departing on time. The flour market was without animation, dealers being apart in their views. The leading houses have a fair stock on hand, and are not disposed to make the least concession in order to effect sales. On the other hand business men say prices must come down; hence they purchase accordingly.

BACON.—The market was decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency in prices. The high price of fresh meats has caused buyers to purchase more freely of cured meats.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	5,060	3,679	8,739
Apples, bbls	263	731	994
Cheese, boxes	1,775	2,061	3,836
Corn, sacks	1,246	1,892	3,138
Wheat, sacks	6,828	2,889	9,717
Barley, sacks	626	343	969
Rye, sacks	624	251	875
Oats, sacks	6,160	3,908	10,068
Butter, packages	225	176	401
Bacon, pieces	....	1,040	1,040
Bacon, tierces	889	313	1,202
Dried beef, tierces	83	36	119

The following are the receipts of leading articles of produce for June, 1870, and June, 1871, also the increase:

	June, 1870.	June, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	22,445	23,230	785
Apples, bbls	238	1,188	950
Cheese, boxs	4,580	8,156	3,576
Corn, sacks	8,915	15,430	6,515
Wheat, sacks	22,736	23,934	1,198
Barley, sacks	1,508	2,154	646
Rye, sacks	4,332	3,180	
Oats, sacks	25,031	28,491	3,460
Butter, packages	780	1,003	263
Bacon, pieces	732	8,440	712
Bacon, tierces	1,596	2,371	775
Dried Beef, tierces	73	306	233

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands; in the purchase of small lots the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The market was dull. The liberal receipts for some days past have reduced prices very materially. We are noted sales at $2 00, 3 00@4 00 ₿ bbl, as per quality and condition. The receipts were 255 barrels.

SODA ASH—The supply was fully up with the demand. Dealers, just now, are confining their purchases to actual wants. Sales—Soda Ash, common, 4¼@4½c; Refined, 4½@4¾c. Potash, 7¼@7½c. Pearls, 9@9½c ₿ lb.

BEANS—There is a more active demand and prices are a shade higher. We quote white navy from store at $2 00@2 25; common $1 50 per bush.

BUTTER—The market favors buyers. Prices have been weak with a declining tendency. The receipts since our last were 22 packages, and for the week 176 packages. We note sales of strictly prime roll, for table use, at 16@18c; fair to good, 13@14c; grease butter, 8@9c ₿ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We quote nominally at 4, 5 @6c ₿ lb.

BEESWAX—Market very firm but no higher; a good article sells readily at 33@35c ₿ lb.

BAKING POWDER—½-lb Banner cans ₿ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c ₿ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CHEESE—The supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak; since our last 255 boxes were among the receipts. We are reported sales of Goshen at 12@12½c; Factory 11@11½c; dairy 9½@10c ₿ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₿ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₿ bbl.

CANNED ARTICLES—We can report a firm market with a good demand at the following figures: Tomatoes wanted at $2 75 ₿ doz; peaches—2-lb cans $2; 3-lb cans $3 25@3 50; corn—$2 50 ₿ doz.

COUNTRY MEATS—The market for country meats is very dull. We quote shoulders at 5½@6c; ribbed sides 6@7c; clear do 7¼@7½c; hams 10@10½c; country lard 9@10c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was a firmer one with an active demand for sugar-cured meats. The leading houses report a large business doing, and we quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 7¼@7½c; sugar-cured 10½@11c; Hams, sugar-cured canvassed, 16@16½c; sides, ribbed, 9@9½c; clear do, 10@10½c; dried beef 18@19c ₿ lb. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ₿ bbl. Lard in tierces 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c ₿ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—The season is about over. There is no demand; no stock on hand. We omit quotations as they would contain no information.

EGGS—The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers. Holders are anxious to realize. The outside figures for fresh ones were 16@17c ₿ dozen.

CORN MEAL—Dull. The last sales reported were at 85@90c ₿ bush.

CARBON OIL—Dull but no lower. The current asking rates for standard brands were 23½@24c, with the usual advance in a small way.

FEATHERS—Sales at 73@75c for No. 1 live geese, from first hands; store 80@85c.

FLOUR—The market was not active. Dealers continue apart in their views. Holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to induce purchasers to take hold. The result was a quiet market. The receipts since our last were 719 barrels. Both mills and stores are well supplied. Following are the ruling rates: Medium winters, $6 75@7 00; choice Wisconsins, $6 85@7 00; baker's Minnesota, $7 35; good winters, $7 25; fancy winters, $7 50; bags, 25c less. Mill rates unchanged. Rye flour commands $6 00 ₿ bbl.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along slowly, with only a moderate demand for most descriptions. The receipts since our last were as follows:

Corn	sacks 372		Wheat	sacks 940	
Rye	do 167		Barley	do 150	
Oats	do 816				

The current asking rates were: Wheat a little slack; buyers shy; red winter $1 30@1 35; white $1 40 @1 45; it would require a fancy article to bring an advance on these prices. Oats are steady and a little weak; sales reported on wharf and from depot at 60@61c; store 66@68c. Corn not so much fancied; we can report sales of mixed ear and shelled at 67@68c; prime yellow 70@72c. Rye firm but not active; stocks light; we quote nominally $1 00@1 05. Barley—Nothing doing; we omit figures.

GROCERIES—The market generally was firm, with a fair jobbing demand for most descriptions. Sugars are held firm, the movement in the East being an upward one. We report as follows:

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18½c; prime 18c;

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 1.—The market has a very encouraging tone. The arrivals here of domestic fleece are full, and the better assortment is bringing out more general bidding. A large number of the parcels coming in are consigned to manufacturers direct; the demand, nevertheless, is sufficiently free from dealers to give considerable animation. Both buyers and sellers seem to operate with confidence. The hurried position of things, with supplies piling at the rate of 2,000 bales per day, is best illustrated in the fact that a number of parcels have been sold and shipped without repacking. Sellers, as a rule, are not anxious to place supplies at current prices, the reports from the West continually bolstering up their views; 61c is the general quotation for X Ohio, and 62½@65 for XX Ohio. Pulled is quiet; the small supplies give holders the advantage, and full prices are in all cases obtainable. In foreign, the fine grades meet with considerable attention; the small supplies prevent a free business; the reports from the other side strengthen the views of holders. The sales are 650,000 lb. fleece, including 30,000 lb. lake, at 48 cents; 18,000 lb. Georgia, 40 @49; 15,000 lb. unwashed western, 45; 90,000 lb. do., 37½@46; 130,000 lb. do., on private terms; 5,000 lb. unwashed combing, 48½ cents; 65,000 lb. do., 50; 3,000 lb. Delaine, 62½; 20,000 lb. Ohio, 58@59; 14,000 lb. X Ohio, 60; 10,000 lb. do., 61; 60,000 lbs XX 62½c; 10,000 lbs shearling pulled, 38½c; 3,000 lbs lambs, 56c; 15,000 lbs super and extra, 57@57½c; 26,000 lbs tubbed, 72c; 50,000 lbs Texas, 30c for burry and 37½@42c for fair to fine Western; 80,000 lbs spring clip California, on private terms; 70,000 lbs do, 39@40c; 17,000 lbs pulled, on private terms; 7,000 lbs scoured, 67c; 3,000 lbs do, 95c; 12,000 lbs lambs, Mestiza, 56½c; 150 bales unwashed Mestiza, 32@35c; 45,000 lbs Mestiza pulled, 68@72c; 30,000 lbs Cape, 46c; 60,000 lbs do, 44 bales East India and 131 do Montevideo sheep skins, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

July 1.—The wool market continues excited, with an active demand, chiefly for consumption, and the transactions both in domestic and foreign, during the past week, have been very large. Prices here continue to advance for all desirable grades; but they hardly keep pace with those paid in the country, where, in several of the principal wool growing States, the bulk of the new clip has already been bought up. It is now held by speculators at extreme figures, while in some cases they are not offering their best lots, and refuse to name prices for them.

The receipts of new wool have been very liberal during the last few days, largely in excess of the corresponding period at any former season. But there is no large assortment or accumulation. All desirable lots are taken out as fast as received, in many cases buyers bidding against each other, while holders are indifferent to sales. The fact is, that manufacturers are now disposed to "go in" and supply their wants freely, because they are satisfied that, under the circumstances, wool is as low as it is likely to be, and there are strong reasons for believing that it has not yet reached the top-notch.

But they are now paying prices which are relatively much higher than the market value of their products, and unless they are able, when the fall trade sets in, to realize a material advance on current rates for the latter, the wool which they are now laying in must prove a bad investment. But the goods market can hardly fail to respond to this advance in raw material, since there has been no over-production and stocks are light. Indeed, many of their staple fabrics are ordered ahead at value.

Good lots of new Michigan fleece have been sold, during the past week, as high as 60c, and for choice lots of extra 62½c is now asked. Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling at 60@62½c, mostly at the outside rate, and 65c is now generally demanded. Double extra fleece is held at a range of 65@70c ₿ lb, but without sales. Combing and delaine wools are selling at a range of 60@65c, mostly at 62½c. Low and medium western wools are selling at 55@58c, as to quality. Pulled wools are getting to be scarce, and one lot of eastern super has been sold as high as 62½c. California wools continue active at full previous rates. Foreign wool of all grades is wanted, and taken as fast as received. Good lots of Cape are now quick of sale at 40@42½c, and prices in Europe continue to advance.—*Bulletin.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅛@113⅜.

NEW YORK, July 5—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold has been strong and tolerably active at 113⅛@113⅜. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent. Clearings about $45,000,000. It is doubtful whether the "Bulls" can put the price any higher in the face of increased confidence in all descriptions of our securities in Europe; besides negotiations are now pending in London for a large amount of our railroad bonds, which will furnish all the exchange required for some weeks to come.

MONEY.

Plentiful at 3 ₿ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110⅜.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bond market strong to the close. The advance for the day was equal to about one per cent. and the German bankers were free buyers. The advance is attributed to the comparative firmness of gold here and the advance in bonds in London, together with the Treasury purchase of one million and the demand for the investment of the July dividend. At the Treasury purchase the bids amounted to $1,811,750 at from 112.77 to 113.55. The awards were one million at from 112.77 to 113.42.

SHAUN'S* SORROW.

Most of our readers have a clear idea conveyed to their minds by the words "an Irish cabin." A vision of smoke and bare stones; cows, children and pigs mingled in inextricable confusion; a withered old woman knitting; a dark-haired, gray-eyed girl, with bare feet beneath her blue petticoat; two or three men, unshaven, stalwart, and *Irish-looking*—there is no better word.

In just such a cottage as this (or rather "house," for no Irishman could confess to a *cottage*) a party was gathered on the night before "All-Saints' Eve." It was after sundown, and the door was closed at last against the chill sea breeze which had blown through it so keen all day.

"What will ye have for supper the morrow, Madge?" said a tall young man, who leaned near the tiny square of minute panes which was dignified by the title of window. He addressed his sister, who was dexterously peeling potatoes into a round pot, as she balanced herself on a block of turf at his feet.

"Can't ye see yourself that I'm peeling for bruteen,† Meheal? Mother bade Nancy bring a quarter stone of flour. There's no stint for tay or sugar, either. If you or Antony will cross the ferry for a bit of fresh meat, we should put Halley-eve past in grand style."

All-Hallow's Eve is the great festival, or, as they term it, "set-night," of Western Ireland. As a social period it comes far before Christmas Day or Easter Sunday in the estimation of the people. Most wonderful efforts the people make to pay all due honors to its observation; even the very poorest among them collect their eggs or save up their pence to procure the unwonted luxury of "white bread" at this time."

Michael O'Donnel and his family were accustomed to a sort of rough plenty. Their farm was large, their cows many; and since their father's death, Michael and his brother Antony had found it easy to keep the house in plenty of potatoes during the autumn and winter, and in Indian meal and oaten cakes through the spring and summer. They had their own milk, butter and eggs; and what could they possibly want more? Nothing, surely, except on "Hallow-eve;" and then a little white flour, and even butcher's meat, with rice, biscuits, and a handful of nuts, to make up their yearly feast.

"Is it the morrow you're talking of, Madge?" said a young man, whose air and dress, as well as his superior mode of speech, proclaimed his superiority to other occupants of the room. "Take advice as is kindly given, and meddle only with pots of bruteen and scones of boxty,‡ and don't go trying charms and spells on this blessed night. Folks do more harm and draw nigher to danger than they know of by them same things, as I well know."

Madge looked up, knife and potato in hand, astonished at the unusual solemnity of his tone, and Michael said:

"What's that you're saying Shaun? You're thinking of some story, I'll be boun'. Be aisy, Anthony lad; hold your chatter! Shaun is going to tell us the danger in Halley-eve spells."

"No, then, indeed, and I could not. Troth Michael, it's no subject for laughing."

"I'm never laughing at all, at all, man alive. Tell away; there's but ourselves to listen. Put over some sods on the fire, Anthony. Now, Shaun, we're all ears."

But Shaun hung back—his face was where the leaping light of the peat fire could not reach it—nor did he answer a word to Michael's loud demands for his "story." It was only when Madge and her mother joined in urging him, and even Anthony had added his rough pleading, that, seeing he had no choice but to comply, he began, speaking in a low, faltering tone, which, however, soon regained its deep and somewhat gruff composure.

"I think I've told you I was living in County Kerry when I was a lad, far enough from here. My father was keeper to Lord Rathconnel, and we had the cosiest house in the park. My sister was lady's maid up to the Ball; and oh, but my lady was kind to the both of us! I had wonderful learning for a poor lad, and my lady would come stepping over the grass to our house, carrying books for me with her own hands. I mind I thought myself as grand as the priest himself, when she would give me the packets, and promised me more when I had finished with them. I believe, now, the angels in heaven can be no better nor fairer than she was.

"We kept Halley-eve much as ye do in these parts. But I don't rightly know if you hold to a thing I'd heard talked of there. They said, if at midnight a man took a riddle and some thrashed corn, and opened the two doors of the barn so as the wind swept clear through, then began to winnow the grain, and say the name of the Evil One, that you would see the form of her who was to be your wife passing before your eyes.

"Yes, Madge, it was wicked—it was as wicked as the sea is deep, as the spink§ out yonder is high. But the tales of the people worried me. Were my books right in calling such things foolish old wives' tales? or was there a truth and power in them which all the learning in the world could not shift away or hide? I could not tell; so I thought I'd prove this night if there was indeed trth in them, or if they were as shale‖ and empty as I had read that they were.

"Lord Rathconnel's coachman lived in a house at the end of the stable-yard. He had only the wife and a pretty wee daughter, a little gissah¶ of eight or nine. Often I'd beat the kennels feeding the dogs, and wee Norah would come to pat their heads, and give her own chosen pets some scraps she had saved for them; and the brutes knew her right well, and would mind her lightest word. Here's were the prettiest ways. Many's the bit of a basket I've made for her, and many's the boat I've cut for her out of the slagh-mara.** She would stand watching her father as he strapped the clothes on the horses, with her school-bag in her hand, and a black silk handkerchief knotted over her head. Sometimes, if it was in a lonely lane he met her, William would lift her on the back of one of the horses which he was exercising; and there she'd sit, as easy and as happy as a bird on a high-grown twig.

"It was Halley-eve—not such a night as this, blustering and cold as January, but clear and soft, the moon nigh to the full, and the sea like the fair pool down yonder. I knew there would be no living soul in the yard at midnight. The big loft would just do for my evil charm, could I but get hold of the keys. They were always on a nail in the kitchen of William's House. So there I went at night falling to seek a chance of getting my fingers on them. And, faith, the chance was easy found. The kitchen was empty, and the keys hung handy to the door. I took them down, when wee Norah's voice said behind me:

"'Where are ye going to-night, Shaun? To the grain loft or to the meal room? Or are ye going to the barn, and may I go with you to look after my pigeon? My white pigeon *will* roost in there, and it must not. Oh, Shaun dear, catch it for me!'

"'I'm going to the barn, ahaska,†† and I'll look for the pigeon. But I'm not going yet. Sit down a bit. Is your mother out? Well, just sit here on the creepy-stool and I'll put some bog wood on to blaze for us.'

"And so saying, I slipped the keys in my pocket and we talked away there by the fire, she telling me of the wonderful shells the coast-guard's wife at the point had shown her. 'And, Shaun, they are all green and gold and silver. Do you think they are made of all the old rainbows that fall into the sea?—they look *just* like that.' And then I told her of the book my lady had lent me. How a brave, good knight was angry and black-hearted to his beautiful, innocent wife, because he believed a lie of her; how he forced her to ride one long summer day on ahead of himself, and charged her not to dare to speak to him, but ride on in silence; how three robbers came on him, and she screamed to let him know the danger, and how he vanquished them, and then blamed her for her disobedience in speaking the word even to warn him.

"'Ah,' said Norah, 'sure his anger had darkened his heart and his eyes. And she didn't know why he was that wild with her? Then, if I had been her, I'd have clung tight, tight hold of his arms, and made him tell me and love me again. *Did* he love her again, Shaun?'

"And I told the child that he had loved the whole time, hard and hot; and how, when he was wounded and half killed, he found out all his thoughts of her badness were false; that she was as brave and as pure-hearted as even his mad love would ask for her to be; how they rode homeward on the one horse, her cheek lying against his shoulder, and her hand pressing the scarf to his wounded side.

"'Come again, and tell me more about my lady's books, Shaun. Come again, won't you?'

"And so I said I would indeed, and soon; but"—and the voice of the strong man sank to so low a cadence that the listeners bent forward to catch his works—"but never again did I sit by the coachman's fire. Only once more did I ever hold wee Norah's hands in mine, and hear her sweet, pretty words. *And that once*—oh, Virgin Mother! can *ever* I cease to see her as she was then?"

"Shaun," and it was Madge's voice that spoke, "don't you go on. It is hurting ye cruel, and"—She stopped; her own eyes were full of tears.

"No, Madge, lass. I wanted to tell this to you. I'd best tell it quick, and be done with it. It's long years since I spoke of it to mortal man or woman, and the words stick in my throat.

"I went to the barn, and opened the big doors wide, and the silent moonlight came in in a broad path along the floor. I stood waiting for the stable clock to strike twelve. I can hear it often now in my sleep—the loud, deep sound which made me start, even though it was waiting for it I was. I winnowed the corn upon the floor, and God forgive me! I spoke the evil name. when there I saw, standing with the broad moonlight on her white dress, wee Norah! I stood still in a strange kind of stony fear. Oh, if that had been the only dread that I was to feel that night! I stood, and she stood; and then softly and glidingly she came up along the moonlight track right fornenst me.

"I suppose I thought it was a spirit, for I sprung back, knocking with all my weight against something behine me.

"There was a terrible crash, and I heard wee Norah's sharp scream; and I myself gave the echo of her cry in a loud shout. They heard it in the house, and when they found us I was holding the pretty child in my arms, calling madly on her to open her eyes. And there beside us lay the heavy long ladder which my wild sping had brought crashing down on her innocent head. The yellow hair was all stained with blood, and on her white—But there, I can't say more about it! She spoke to me once: 'Shaun, come to-morrow evening, and tell me more of the gentle lady and the knight who loved her.'

"I suppose she was raving. Certainly she did not groan or sigh or seem to know she was hurt. She lifted herself from my arms when William came. 'Father,' she said, 'oh father!' and that was all.

"There was an inquest. They did not blame me. How I wished they would! I did not much care what became of me. But there was no trial. They said at the inquest the darling was accustomed to walk in her sleep, and must have unbolted the door, come into the yard, and strayed by chance into the open barn, thinking, perhaps, of her pigeon. But I knew better. Not one inch did she stray. She was led by the Black King, whose evil name my guilty lips had spoken. She was so lily-pure *he* could not harm her; so he made me do it—*me*, who would have died for her.

"I could not face the father and mother who had loved her, though they never said one hard word to me. Could I go and feed the dogs, and see the horses stepping along, and watch the dumb brutes waiting for *her*, and longing for *her*? Could I meet their eyes—*I*, who had killed her? And so I came away. His lordship was rare and kind, and got me this place here with Mr. Heygate. And my lady—if it hadn't been for that angel I should have died; I think I must have died, though hearts don't break as oftentimes as folks say—my lady, she wrote to me two whole letters as kind and good as herself. She knew I suffered. My God! how I have suffered."

His voice died away in a kind of a wail. There was a strange element in this man, almost peasant-born as he was. But there runs through the Irish nature a vein of high-toned feeling for which we must search in vein among the coarser, blunter lower classes of England. It may strike some ears as unnatural that one like Shaun O'Donnel could either dream over "Enid," or be capable of the deep and lasting anguish that had so nearly crushed his life. Years had passed since that terrible night, and had borne away with them somewhat of the keener edge of his remorse, leaving a curious, tender self-pity in its stead. But now lately this had grown into anguish, unknown save in such intense natures as his, until he could bear it no longer, and he felt he *must* utter it.

And Madge? She had sat very still, her face hidden in the deep shadow. She uttered no word, nor joined in the exclamations and expressions of pity and interest which fell from her mother and brothers. Neither she nor O'Donnel heard their import; but the murmur annoyed her, and she silently rose and slipped away.

He had risen as he finished his recital, and stood gazing into the turf-fire. It had burned out all its leaping glories now, and lay quiet, the glowing embers bordered by a ring of pearly ashes. The similitude struck him. Youth, with its passion, its anguish, its keen joys; and the inevitable end, when dull age creeps on, and dims and deadens both pain and joy into grayness and coldness. Was it coming for him? Was this fresh griping pain, and the new-born love at his heart, but the last effort of his youth's leaping fire? White hairs threaded his thick brown curls, long lines were drawn on his forehead and round the still, grave mouth. But—and the conviction struck him with bleak certainty—he was not old; he *felt* he was not old. There was warmth and strength yet in his heart that would defy years to quench or time to kill. No, he must struggle on and suffer still.

He turned with rather a choked "Good night."

"Ah, but nonsense! sure you're not going away this early, and it raining too? Sit down, man, and eat a bit of supper," urged Michael.

But he would not listen. With hasty thanks he passed out into the stormy autumn night, almost knocking over a woman's form as he shut the door behind him.

"Madge! is it you? Go in. Ye are wet and cold. Go in. Oh, my darling, *cu' jcytha slan, ahulilish mahuit agus machree!*"‡‡

"Shaun, what are ye doin'?" she cried, in a broken, frightened voice, as she felt his arms around her, and heard his passionate words.

He let her go instantly.

"What am I doing? I don't rightly know. I only know I love you, Madge. But I did not mean to tell you so. *I did not mean* to tell you so!—I have no right. I was to see *my wife* that hideous night, and now I must remain married to the spirit that comes to me often in my lonely house by the river—comes to me with the moonlight on its smiling face, and the blood-stains on its yellow hair. Madge!" and the fire flashed again into the voice which had been speaking in grave, lifeless tones—"Madge, I tell you it wanted but my love of you to break my heart entirely. Was not my life black enough already?"

He felt her fingers on his arm.

"You mistake. It is not *Norah* that comes to haunt you. She did not even know it was your hand that struck the ladder down on her pretty head. She is not angered with you. She loved you well, and maybe she's leaning down from heaven to see if you are happy too. Ah, Shaun, dear!"

The pleading tone made itself heard amidst the tumult of his feelings and roused another thought. Madge loved him. Was she to be sacrificed too to the memory of his life's sorrow?

He turned to her suddenly.

"Are ye brave enough to wed me, Madge? Will ye dare to face the spirit that comes to freeze me into stone? Will you, knowing all, come to my fireside down by the water? Will you take away the long curse off Halley-eve by proving it was not my bride I saw that weary night? Will ye dare to marry a grave, sad man like me? Speak, Madge."

And she spoke; and through the darkness and the rain Rest and Hope entered his soul with her soft "I will."

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* "Shaun," Ivan, Juan which last is pronounced by the Spaniards very much like the Irish "Shaun" are all varieties of the name *John*.

† "Bruteen," potatoes mashed with milk and butter.

‡ "Boxty," a kind of bread made of the fibres of raw potato mixed with flour.

§ "Spink," cliff.

‖ "Shale," shallow.

¶ "Gissah," girl.

** "Slagh-mara," the stem of the seaweed; often found as thick as a woman's arm.

†† "Ahaska," my dear one.

‡‡ Farewell to you, light of my eyes and of my heart.

THE FOURTH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., July 4, 1871.

The Fourth here to-day was a perfect success, notwithstanding it rained till after nine. The morning trains brought large numbers of pleasure seekers from Upper Sandusky, Crestline, Galion and other neighboring towns. On account of the rain very little was done at the fair gronds in the morning. In the afternoon the grounds were well filled, over 4,000 estimated to be present. At the ticket office alone about three thousand tickets were sold, exclusive of those entering in wagons, carriages, &c., and of children under twelve. The sweepstakes heat was won by Lady Crowder in three straight heats, time 2:47, 2:46, 2:45. Lady Bunyan second, Joe Hooker third. The sweepstakes pace was won by the blind horse Bay Harry from Mount Vernon. L. S. Crim of this place, second. In the county trot, the first heat was won by John Burke's black mare Maggie in 2:50; the second and third heats by Wm. Tuscason's horse Jenny in 2:48 and 2:49. The whole affair was interspersed with foot races, pony roces, running, &c. The large Mechanics' Hall was filled with dancers all the afternoon, and was kept open until eleven at night. An illumination of the grodnds and a display of fireworks closed the festivities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., July 5, 1871.

The Fourth was celebrated here by the Germans with a pic-nic on the fair grounds. A procession was formed in the morning composed of the Lima Silver Band, the German Lodge of Good Fellows, fire company, German singing societies, butchers on horseback, fifty little girls, and citizens. After parading the principal streets they marched to the fair ground, which was soon crowded by an immense throng. The Declaration of Independence was read in German by G. Felt, Esq., and in English by G. H. Mello, Esq. Then an oration was delivered by Hon. James Mackenzie in English, and Mr. Moser in German. A game of base ball was played between the Resolutes, of Lima, and a picked nine. At night the public square was illuminated by fire works, &c. A concert was held in City Hall by home talent, for the benefit of the fire company, which was a complete success.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., July 5, 1871.

The celebration of the Fourth of July in Crestline was a complete success. A refreshing shower of rain fell early in the morning, cooling the air and settling the dust, but it cleared off finally by 10 A. M., when the procession formed and paraded through the principal streets to the public square, where a platform had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers. After prayer by Rev. W. H. Painter, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. D. J. Foust, an oration was delivered by Hon. A. E. Jenner, State Senator from this district. The afternoon was devoted to trials of speed of the hose and hook and ladder companies, and contests in throwing water by the engines. The Hope Hose, of Wooster, O., the Buckeye Hook and Ladder Company, of Bucyrus, and the Niagara Engine, of Galion, took the first prizes respectively, and the Upper Sandusky Band was awarded the first prize as the best brass band present. A brilliant display of fire works took place in the evening, and a grand ball was given at Diamond Hall by our firemen in honor of their friends and visitors.

About three o'clock in the afternoon a fire was discovered on the western suburbs of town, and before the firemen reached the spot a small house, with its entire contents, was burned to the ground. It was owned and occupied by C. Bowers. The house had been locked up all day, the family being absent, and the origin of the fire is unknown, but it is generally supposed to have originated from fire crackers in the hands of children at play near the house.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Fourth of July at Tammany hall was celebrated in the usual manner. Both floors of the great hall and the spacious gallery were crowded to their utmost capacity with a democratic throng that in general appearance would have done credit to an aristocratic gathering. A slight sprinkling of ladies was noticed throughout the assembly, and now and then a representative of the newly enfranchised element. Mr. Tweed first addressed the audience. During his remarks he said: "We propose to let all past issues die; to strike forward into a bright, noble career, and once more place power in the hands of those who have always in the past time conducted the general government in a manner satisfactory to the country." Letters from a large number of prominent Democrats were read, among which one from Gov. Hoffman, which did not indorse the new departure; one from Gen. McClellan approving of the departure, and one from Chas. A. Eldridge, member of Congress from Wisconsin, which says it is of small consequence what amendments are made, how they are made or enforced, while Constitution, the very body itself, its genius and spirit, are ignored and discarded.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Numerous minor accidents among boys using gunpowder yesterday occurred. Robert Sass, fourteen years old, permitted a comrade to put a lighted fire cracker in a bottle of powder in his hand. A piece of the glass flew into Sass's neck and cut the artery so bad that life is despaired of.

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—Immense crowds of people were in Columbus yesterday, to attend a Fourth of July celebration gotten up as a private enterprise by a man named Kinney. The people went home feeling that they had been humbugged. A young man named Joseph Wilber, from Union county, was run over by the cars at the depot, and killed.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples, salt rheum, ring worm, and all roughness of the skin cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Hardness of Hearing.

Let those who have defective hearing pay the same attention to it that they would to any other ailment of the human system, and they will find it as fully remediable. The tidal sound in the ear; the singing of birds; the noise like a tea-kettle, and the sound like grasshoppers and spindles, are but the forerunners of far more serious ailments than are at first conceived of, and, unless remedied, will end in serious impairment of hearing. Many persons find, all at once, that they are deaf, and can hardly divine the cause. If searched into, they will find that it was some seemingly trifling cause, which, if attended to in the beginning, would have saved not only a great deal of annoyance and suffering, but would at the same time have hindered an incurable deafness or a troublesome hardness of hearing. Scores of people who find themselves afflicted with swellings about the neck, catarrshal afflictions, &c., would, if they had the matter properly investigated find it traceable to some obstruction of the aural passages. There is no reason of any force whatever, why diseases of the ear should not be as amenable to scientific treatment as any other, and if the proper application of science were made to them, in time, they would be just as curable. We would advise our readers who may be afflicted in this way to consult Dr. KEYSER, who has every appliance for the examination and cure of aural maladies. Office for all Chronic Diseases, in the rear of his Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

MARRIED:

BRYAN—ADAMS—On Wednesday, June 28, 1871, by the Rev. M. B. Sloan, JOHN BRYAN to LILLIS A. ADAMS, both of this city.

ROSS—TOLMIE—On Monday evening, July 3, 1871, at the residence of John L. Miller, 101 Craig street, Allegheny city, by the Rev. J. F. Woodburn, Mr. JOHN ROSS and Miss BARBARA TOLMIE, late of Edinburgh, Scotland.

SANDS—MILLER—On Monday, July 3d, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, 276 Federal street, Allegheny, by the Rev. John S. Sands, assisted by the Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, GEORGE SANDS, of Pittsburgh, to JANE S. MILLER, of Allegheny city.

DIED.

DUNCAN—The remains of THOS. G. DUNCAN, which will arrive at 10:40 A. M., at the Union Depot, will be buried from Christ's M. E. Church, Penn street, at 2 P. M. TO-DAY. Carriages will be in attendance to convey friends to Hilldale Cemetery, Allegheny city.

BAKER—On Thursday, June 29th, 1871, at 8 o'clock A. M., WALTER E. BAKER.

KEES—On Saturday, July 1st, JOHN KEES.

GEARY—On July 3d, at 12 o'clock, JENNIE, the beloved daughter of Richard and Matilda Geary, aged five months and twenty six days.

WINSTON—On Monday, July 3d, at 8:30 P. M., PATRICK HENRY, only son of P. H. and Virginia M. Winston, aged four months.

HOWARD—At Shadyside, on Sunday, July 2d, at midnight, LYDIA H. HOWARD, relict of the late Wm. J. Howard.

JONES—On Monday morning, July 3d, 1871, at Port Perry, THOMAS JONES, JR., in his fifty-fifth year.

HAY—On Monday, MARY BRERETON, youngest daughter of Malcolm and Virginia E. Hay.

WAUGH—On Tuesday evening, July 4th, 1871, at 9½ o'clock, JAMES A. WAUGH, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

HUTCHISON—In Philadelphia, Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., WILLIAM M. HUTCHISON, aged fifty-two years and ten months.

HENDRIE—On Tuesday evening, July 4, 1871, at the parents' residence, 325 Ohio avenue, Allegheny city, ANNIE, infant daughter of Archibald and Barbara Hendrie, aged two weeks.

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NOTICE—

The Freehold Bank and Building Association of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—

The Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co. of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

TERMS.

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THE GREAT LAW CASE.

Many readers, without doubt, remember, or will be able to recollect with what intense interest, thirty or more years ago, they perused the multitudinous pages of a rather trashy novel, the plot of which turned upon the possession of Ten Thousand a Year. Taking advantage of the pecuniary sympathies which characterize human nature everywhere, the author easily invested Tittlebat Titmouse and other equally commonplace though not equally vulgar persons with an interest which thrilled habitual consumers of novels, and commanded the attention of multitudes who had never read a novel in their lives. People who disdained the ordinary romance and would have blushed to be caught reading such rubbish, could not resist the fascination of so large a sum of money at stake in court. A concern so real and so momentous appealing to a universal sentiment, at once lifted the story of Ten Thousand a Year above the class to which it properly belonged, and rendered it respectable in the most prosaical and realistic eyes. To the same cause in part is without doubt due the interest so widely felt in the Tichborne case. In vain we say that the case does not concern us, or ask why report its details, or speculate about the probabilities of its issue? Not ten thousand but twenty-five thousand pounds sterling a year, are at stake. In other ways the Tichborne case is so remarkable as to justify a brief statement of its outlines.

About seventeen years ago, Roger Tichborne, son and heir of Sir Robert Tichborne, set out on his travels. He had been well educated, having received a part of his training in France, where he had become perfectly familiar with the French language. From various places in India, China, Australia and South America, he wrote home letters, giving an account of his adventures and observations. In 1862, when he was believed to be in South America, letters from him ceased to reach his friends in England, and the result of their inquiries to ascertain what had become of him was that the ship on which he had sailed from Chili for Australia had been wrecked with the loss of all on board. No doubt was entertained of his death, and, his father, Sir Robert Tichborne, having in the meantime died, his cousin entered upon the enjoyment of the estate, while his mother took possession of his personal property. Five years having passed, the young gentleman supposed to be dead suddenly returned to England, and, though so much changed in appearance as only in one or two slight particulars to resemble the young man who had left home, he was at once recognized by his mother as her son. An old servant of the family and some distant relatives were also sure of his indentity. His cousin, however, who had inherited the property and some other relations denounced him as an imposter. They said that he was one Arthur Orthon, who had formerly lived as a butcher in Wapping, and who had gone to Australia many years ago. Their theory was that, aware of his own slight resemblance to young Tichborne, and well acquainted with the history and relations of the family, Orthon had come to England in the hope of passing himself off as the missing heir. Young Tichborne had been admirably educated; the pretender's education had evidently been neglected; the former had been familiar with the French language, the latter was utterly ignorant of it, while his manners and his clumsy use of his mother tongue were alleged to be inconsistent with his pretensions.

The pretender's story is that he really suffered shipwreck, in which he received injuries by which his brain was affected and his mind quite destroyed. He had forgotten all that he had learned at school, and it was only after many years that he was able to remember who he was and to form the resolution of returning to England. When he did return, his mother, the most competent witness in such a matter, instantly knew him as her son, and as long as she lived denounced all doubts concerning his identity as the malicious suggestions of those who wished to retain his property. In the course of time the pretender also succeeded in convincing a number of army officers with whom he claimed to have been at one time intimately associated, that he was really Sir Roger Tichborne, the title which he assumed before arriving in England, and on the strength of which he borrowed money at Panama.

The suit brought by the alleged pretender to recover the property, prolonged through several years, is said to have already cost more than a hundred thousand pounds. Upon the final struggle the attention of all England has for some weeks been intently fixed, and vast sums of money are reported to have been invested in bets as to the result. The impression produced by the numerous witnesses who testified in favor of the pretender's identity, was so strong as to seem conclusive, and probably neither judge nor jury doubted that he was the veritable Sir Roger Tichborne. This favorable impression was, however, completely effaced by the cross-examination, in which the imposter appeared manifest. His appearance, and language were all against him. The London correspondent of the *Nation* of June 29th, describes him as "a very fat and vulgar person, 350 pounds in weight, and of the illiterate cockney type in his speech and manners." To all present it appeared impossible that in seventeen years slender, refined, well-educated Sir Roger Tichborne could have undergone so amazing a transformation under any circumstances. It appeared incredible that a person capable of remembering many minute details of his early years, should have completely lost the knowledge of a language of which he once had a ready command. The claimant could not read decently well or explain the lively letters which the real Sir Roger had formerly written to his friends from abroad. In fact, he looks, talks and acts like a very cunning fellow of the baser sort, who never lived in good society or enjoyed the advantages of a good education. Apparently discouraged with his prospects of success, he has become or affects to be very unwell, perhaps threatened with a return of the cerebral affection to which he traces such remarkable effects. This illness has delayed the proceedings of the court, but we may expect in the course of a few days to learn the verdict of the jury. The probability is the Colonial Sir Roger will be declared an imposter on his own testimony. It is most difficult to get over the recognition of the mother, who, being dead, cannot be subjected to cross-examination. Her testimony is ascribed by some to the hostility which she is alleged to have regarded the nephew, who inherited the property in the absence of the son.

QUID PRO QUO.

Perhaps it is neither impolitic nor indelicate to say that Russian statesmen were undoubtedly rather disappointed, as they were certainly grieved by the conclusion of the treaty of Washington. The prospect of continued complications, if not actual war, between Great Britain and the United States, was not disagreeable, at any rate, to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. Why should it be so? Russia has received many affronts from England, and has been often thwarted by her in favored enterprises; while from the same power, long cherished projects of Russian aggrandizement are expected to meet with most embarrassing opposition. From the foundation of the American government the Czars have rested pleasing hopes upon what seemed to them the certainty of undying hatred between the two great branches of the so-called Anglo Saxon race. With his notions of allegiance and the enormity of rebellion no Czar has ever fully believed in the possibility of entire concord and friendship between the mother country and the self-willed daughter who set up for herself. Then facts seemed to confirm this presumption of their immortal enmity. In truth English Tories never have forgiven the American declaration of independence, and it is no fault of theirs that the two nations prefer friendly to hostile relations. Hoping for advantage from their mutual hostility the Russian Government has from the beginning shown its wisdom and foresight by assiduously cultivating the good will of the great Western Republic as a counterpoise to and possible ally against an old enemy. The policy is one of the sacred traditions of the reigning family, and in carrying it out much dexterous diplomacy has been applied.

From this alliance between absolutism and republicanism each of the powers concerned has derived important advantages. In the eyes of Western Europe the United States have received a certain dignity from the aristocratic friendship of the Czar. The suggested possibility of an offensive alliance also had the effect of giving us an unsought for influence in European politics, and then, during the war for the Union, the appearance of the Russian fleet on the American coast may have had some effect in preventing European intervention. But Russia has derived quite as important benefits as America from the good understanding. In fact, these benefits have been so numerous and so valuable that Russia ought to be quite satisfied with its American relations in the past, even though the treaty of Washington should result in unending cordiality between the parties to it. To have got rid of Alaska on such favorable terms may reasonably be allowed to stand as ample compensation for the entraordinary attentions and flattering speeches employed in cementing the alliance. These, however, are trifles in comparison with other compensations which may be directly or indirectly referred to tha American alliance. What an immense satisfashion to Romanoff it must have been to witness the writhings and contortions of John Bull under the infliction of the Gortschakoff letter! Though gratifying, this experience was probably less delightful than to see the Sultan, disgusted at the helplessness of John Bull, and frightened at the thought of depending upon him for defense, hastening to be at peace with the Czar. Our readers know doubtless that the "sick man" instead of asking to be defended against Russian ambition, has thrown himself completely into the autocrats' hands. At the London Conference, when Lord Granville proposed that the Sultan should be at liberty in time of peace to open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to the war ships of all nations except Russia, the Turkish representative begged that Russia might be favored like the rest, and the petition had to be granted. The Czar has conferred on the Sultan all sorts of orders of distinction, while the Sultan has conferred on the Czar the Turkish order of Osmanli. Thus the "sick man" and the Czar are the best possible friends. Though the American alliance can not be said to have brought about this happy state of affairs, it undoubtedly had some agency in the matter.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

A good deal of anxiety is just now felt in England concerning British relations with China. English people, and especially those residing in China, have never felt any of the enthusiasm with which many Americans have all along regarded the pacific labors of the late Mr. Burlingame. It is also well to know that Americans in China commonly sympathize rather with the fears of their English neighbors than with the hopes of their relatives at home regarding the final results of the Burlingame policy. In fact, for many months now all or nearly all foreign residents, of whatever nationality, on the Chinese coast, have been looking into the future with unconcealed anxiety. To them the Tien-Tsin massacre was regarded as a mere confirmation of their fears, as a premature revelation of hatred and wrath which they had long believed to be smoldering in Celestial minds. To them the fact that fifteen coolies were executed for the massacre, in connection with the fact that the Mandarins concerned in it are allowed to live in honorable exile, seems proof of the approval of the crime on the part of the Government. The opprobrious terms still applied to all foreigners in official proclamations, and the systematic circulation of books and tracts containing the most offensive misrepresentations of the Christian religion and of the habits and character of Christians, are believed to indicate not only the ancient hostility to strangers, but a fixed purpose to expel them from the Empire. To prepare the way for this grand achievement is held to be the object of this new literature. Then there are still more alarming signs of the nugatory character in Chinese eyes of the policy of intercourse with foreigners. The Chinese are founding arsenals, furnishing their artillery with European guns, and drilling their infantry in the use of breech-loading rifles. In former wars their defective commissariat has always been a great drawback upon the efficiency of such troops as they had. The Mandarins, at length well aware of the defect, are taking measures for its remedy. These warlike indications are naturally looked upon by all foreigners, and especially by the English in China, with increasing anxiety. Conscience, also, no doubt, enhances their alarm, and by attesting the reasonableness of the hatred with which they are regarded by the Celestials, exaggerates their notion of its intensity. It is, indeed, not remarkable that the British have never been able to believe in the good will of the nation whom they have so deeply and so atrociously injured. They do not leave to others the duty of proclaiming the enormity of their offense against the Chinese. The London *Examiner* lately said:

> "Having first taught them to use opium, we battered down their walls when the Government attempted to interpose between its subjects and bestialization. At the present moment the second greatest source of the Indian revenue consists of the opium traffic with China. In the financial year 1869–70, the revenue from this drug, exclusively cultivated for the Chinese market, exceeded £8,000,000. We can conceive what must be the feelings of all the best and highest minds of China in face of all this wholesale debauching of their countrymen for the profit of a foreign power."

Perhaps partly in consequence of this evil conscience in connection with reports of preparations for war in China, the English government is said to regard another conflict with that empire as one of the probabilities of the near future. It was lately stated on respectable authority, that a courier had been dispatched from London to India with orders to prepare an army of twenty thousand men "for eventualities in China," and that negotiations had been opened with the Khedive with reference to the passage of troops from England by way of the Suez canal, if reinforcements should be found necessary. In case of another Chinese war, it is not unlikely that Great Britain may have a much more serious business on hand than ever before in that part of the world. Chinese soldiers are not cowards. Drilled in the Asiatic manner, and provided only with Asiatic weapons, Europeans would fight nearly as ill and make nearly as poor a figure as Chinamen. Drilled in the European manner, furnished with European cannon and muskets, and sustained by a good commissariat, the Chinese may give the English enough to do. Should China—with a population of 400,000,000, "half as large again as the united populations of the continent of Europe"—have only sufficient success to encourage it in prolonging the struggle, the result might be such as to secure the empire in its isolation for a good while to come.

A day or two ago we referred to the riots by which the celebration of the Pope's jubilee was disturbed in Catholic countries. Details show that these riots were even more common and more formidable than was supposed. In Brussels and other places in Belgium the interposition of the military was necessary, and many arrests have been made; great fermentation was still kept up at latest reports. Leading members of the International Society have openly declared that they intend to make war on the clergy without mercy. The Belgian journals are filled with narratives of the riots, and with comments on their causes. While newspapers in the clerical interest throw all the blame on the members of the International, the other journals say that the Reds and the clergy are about equally in fault; a remark worthy of the attention of those alarmists who apprehend trouble with Communists in this country. The Belgian Government is seriously alarmed at the threatening attitude assumed by the International Society, and has given orders to strengthen the garrisons of all the principal cities of the kingdom. Great excitement prevails among the workmen at the iron works of Verviers, and a general rising is feared. The members of the International have held a meeting in which the crimes of their brethren in Paris were landed as acts of heroism and the expulsion of Victor Hugo from Belgium was denounced as an outrage. The founding of a Commune in Belgium on the model of that at Paris was declared an urgent necessity.

It is reported that Mr. Colfax has written a letter repeating his determination not to be a candidate again, and that he has definitively decided to retire from public life at the conclusion of his present term. The Republican party will receive this report with many regrets, and may conclude not to coincide in the Vice President's decision.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We would urge upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania the importance of retaining the Legislature in their hands. It is known that the Democrats intend to make special efforts not only to retain their present majority of one in the Senate, but to secure a majority in the other branch also. In the pursuit of this purpose they will take advantage of any circumstance that will assist them, whether the supineness of the Republicans, indiscreet nominations, local differences, or other causes, and in the hopelessness which they already perceive stares them in the face of electing their State ticket, they will offer to trade off their State candidates for votes for Democratic legislative nominees. In this direction, it is well known, Mr. Wallace, in managing the canvass, will specially bend his efforts.

The reason why the Legislature should not depart from the Republicans into the hands of the Democrats we need not rehearse. That there are evils at Harrisburg, must be confessed, but such a change would bring no remedy. It would prove an almost unendurable aggravation. If the Democrats were for correcting these evils they would not throughout the late session have resisted constitutional reform. As it was, they were able to postpone reform at least a year, if not for a longer period, their object being, meanwhile, to revel in the possession of both branches of the Legislature. If there were not other reasons, the fact that on the next Legislature will devolve the duty of forming new Congressional districts under the last census would be a sufficient one why Republicans should be specially vigilant. It gives us pleasure to assure our friends that, although there is no particular excitement, the prospect generally is good; that our State Committee, through Major Errett, the energetic Chairman, are giving proper attention to the important work committed to their hands, and that nothing will be omitted in that quarter. Now let the local organizations, and the Republicans voters generally, prepare to second these efforts, and under no circumstances should the efforts of the opposition to gain possession of the Legislature be suffered to be successful.

It seems worth mentioning that some observers see a connection between the German controversy with England concerning Heligoland and the summary proceeding of Bismarck concerning the payment of the French war indemnity. According to the stipulations of the treaty of peace, the first terms of the indemnity, or five hundred millions of francs, was to be paid thirty days after the restoration of order in Paris. As Bismarck holds that the authority of the Versailles Government was virtually re-established on the 25th of May, the money was due on the 24th of June. Unable to procure so large a sum of money, except on the most ruinous terms, the French government had asked for some delay in making the payment agreed upon. On the 23d of June Bismarck addressed a note to the French government, in which he peremptorily refused the request and demanded immediate payment, under penalty of forced requisitions and other disagreeable consequences. Among these consequences are the instantaneous arrest of the return of the French soldiers confined as prisoners in Germany and the continued occupation of the neighborhood of Paris by German troops. It is noticeable that the somewhat alarming report concerning unpleasant relations between England and Germany growing out of a correspondence touching the surrender of Heligoland, also bears date of the 23d of June. The coincidence may be accidental, or it may indicate something more. In the present state of feeling in France no foreign event would be hailed with more satisfaction there than a rupture between England and Germany. The war indemnity imposed by Germany is universally looked upon as the most monstrous example of national extortion ever inflicted, involving in its payment a degree of exertion and self-denial which might almost justify despair; a judgment in which, by the way, few impartial foreigners do not accord. Nothing probably but the desperation of their condition prevents the French from resisting its payment, and the prospect of having England as an ally might easily call into existence a strong party in favor of renewing the war. Whatever may have been the tenor and spirit of Bismarck's proposition concerning Heligoland, much angry feeling has been excited by it in England, while some of the newspapers have used language well suited to inspire agreeable hopes in France. Though it is quite certain that Germany does not intend to make the island a cause of war, it may have seemed expedient, during the excitement produced by the affair, to remind France that she is still in the power of her enemy. At any rate some of the French think that the delay in paying the indemnity was seized upon by the Prince as a mere pretext for retaining the French soldiers in Germany and the German soldiers near Paris.

Some days ago we mentioned the fact that a Workingmen's Co-operative Club, established for purposes of social and intellectual recreation, had recently been opened in London, with every prospect of success. We now observe that this manly and creditable idea of supplying their own agencies of relaxation and enjoyment has taken a wider scope, and that a Company has been formed, consisting of artisans and mechanics, for the establishment of a people's garden, at some accessible point in the suburbs of London. The stockholders state that they have but one object in view, that of furnishing a place of recreation for the working classes, freed from the evils which characterize the English beer gardens and bowling alleys, and where cheap and wholesome pleasures may be enjoyed by those whose means will not permit them to seek recreation in the costlier places of amusement. The number of shares is fixed at fifty thousand, more than half of which are already subscribed. The plan embraces a pleasure garden, theater, dining hall, and cricket ground, and the total cost is estimated at the moderate sum of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Twenty, ten, or even five years ago, the failure of such an experiment might have been set down as almost certain. But within the latter period there has been a wonderful growth of slef-relient and self-respecting manhood among British artisans and operatives of the average class, and it is probable that, under a wise and liberal management, the institution will be thoroughly successful. At all events every effort of this kind should be warmly seconded and encouraged. Hitherto the working classes of England have had very few pleasures, and those have chiefly been of a gross and sensual character. Hence this new movement in a better direction, springing, as it evidently does, from a laudable struggle to elevate themselves to higher levels of existence, reflects great credit on the workingmen of that country. When it has come to pass that while the heir apparent to the throne seeks pleasure in low, unnameable resorts, the toiling masses begin to find their happiness in spontaneous ascensions like these, who can doubt what the ultimate result of the deepening contest between crown and people in that country will be?

John Quincy Adams has written another letter of advice to the Southern Democrats, who by the way profit very little by advice from that or any other quarter. He tells them that they must cease their soreheadedness and fall into line as of old, as the only way to success. He denounces the federal adminstration and Congress for waging "war" on the South in the policy of reconstruction, but nevertheless says:

> "I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the Constitution, and with them, cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political and civil equality toward the emancipated class which these changes involve."

Considering the quantity of this kind of advice and the number of appeals of this sort Mr. Adams has indulged in, and the poor results that have attended his labors, one is curious what he is going to do about it all. When one's advice and appeals are alike disregard and with insults, too, a proper self-respect leads to another kind of policy. Perhaps, however, Mr. Adams is writing merely for buncombe.

We in this country, and specially the United States Senate, may learn something from the fact that while that body spent days and weeks in an unsuccessful effort to find out who exposed its "secrets" regarding the Treaty, the English House of Lords were gratified with the special efforts which the London *Times* the next morning made to report the debate on the Treaty. It is a meaningless custom which our Senate so zealously nurses. But we wish it did nothing worse.

American readers in general can not be expected to feel a very lively interest in Commodore Rodgers's operations against the barbarians of Corea. Most of us are amply satisfied with the knowledge that violent interposition was made necessary by cruel treatment suffered by American seamen when shipwrecked on those shores. It was hoped that the needful lesson could be taught the Coreans without bloodshed. By restoring safe and sound some of their countrymen who had fallen into our hands in a helpless condition, we gave them a practical illustration of civilized behavior, and the example seemed really to have made some impression upon their minds. Friendly intercourse between the American commander and the Corean authorities took place, and a sort of engagement was entered into which promised to secure from the latter in the future all those humane services for mariners in distress which we have any right to ask for. When afterwards two American war ships, and some steamers belonging to other nations, employed in surveying a portion of a Corean river dangerous to navigation, were fired upon from concealed batteries, it was hoped that the attack had been the result of mistake. That notion has, however, been effectually exploded by the report of the recent battle. So striking a display of the superiority of western artillery, a conflict so comparatively harmless to us and fatal to the Coreans might be expected to compel the immediate submission of the barbarians with the concession of all our demands. And quite likely we shall soon learn that peace has been established on our own terms, which in this case, are well known to be exceedingly moderate and reasonable. So far from the scene of operations it may appear presumptuous to express a doubt as to the permanent effect of the punishment of which we have just heard. It will, however, not be surprising if forgetfulness or fanaticism on the part of the Coreans after a year or two shall render a repetition of the lesson necessary.

It really does begin to look as if the period is not far off, in the coming of which the late Prince Albert was so firm a believer. It is said to have been his fixed impression that the present century would witness the dying out of monarchial institutions in England, and he is reported to have constantly enjoined upon Queen Victoria and family the necessity of thorough economy, for the reason that there was no foretelling how soon the time might come when their savings would be the only resources left to them. Loud murmurings of discontent with the present order of things have lately repeatedly made themselves heard in that country; the dowry of the Princess Louise giving rise to many ominous expressions of dissatisfaction, although she was personally greatly beloved, and her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne a very popular one. The announcement now made that the second son of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, is shortly to be married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales, will intensify the popular unrest; since, in all probability, an attempt will be made to increase the pension which he now receives; the lady, although of royal blood, being quite without dowry. Upon the attainment of his majority the Duke was granted a pension of $75,000 for life, while in addition to this he is heir to an independent principality in Germany. His mother, also, possesses a private fortune of some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, and could well afford to set the young couple up in housekeeping out of her own purse. Application will, however, unquestionably be made to Parliament to vote a dowry for the future Duchess. If so, the voice of the working classes will be lifted in remonstrance with a vigor and vehemence which has never been heard before. They have been patient beasts of burden, but the last "feather breaks the camel's back."

While the hostility of the Chinese to European civilization is daily growing more pronounced and violent, and while their neighbors, the Coreans, are treacherously endeavoring by force of arms to withstand the peaceful invasion of the Westerners, the people of Japan are reaching out in all directions for instruction and instructors in those practical arts and sciences which relate to industrial activities and material progress. Several dignitaries of the Empire have within a brief period visited the United States for the purpose of studying our methods of commerce, agriculture and manufacture, and of acquainting themselves with the nature and workings of American institutions generally. A vast amount of information has been in this manner collected, which cannot fail to have an important bearing on the future development of that country, while the appointment of General Horace Capron, our present Commissioner of Agriculture, to a similar position under the government of Japan, coupled as it is with the organization of a commission of scientific gentlemen for the instruction of the Japanese in the agricultural and technic arts, affords still further evidence of the disire of the Mikado to put his people on the high road of modern ideas and achievments. We trust that, alike in Japanese soil and in Japanese minds, the seeds sown by the Commissioner may take firm and beneficent root.

The New York *Bulletin*, in an article on railroad consolidations in this country, says:

> "We have no doubt that a majority of the consolidations already effected have been illegally consummated, and that, if the opposing stockholders should yet push the question to an issue in the courts, they could recover the control of the property voted out of their hands. Were such steps taken in every instance, the vast systems of consolidated lines now controlled by two or three men would soon fall to pieces, and nearly every leased road in the country would be restored to the ownership and control of its stockholders. The only obstacle in the way of effecting this important revolution would be found in the corruption and inefficiency of the courts, and the unwillingness of the judiciary of the different States to declare anything in the way of legislation unconstitutional or illegal."

Notwithstanding all that can be said in opposition to consolidation, there is another strong side, in which the public has a deep interest. The movement of the inland commerce, so nearly related to the railroad system, is a problem to be solved by no such resort as is hinted at above. Great objects require great agencies, the proper restraining of which is the main question. Congress is coming to be regarded as the only place of relief, but the domination of the power of these agencies there is unfortunately too probable. It is not difficult to perceive that a stern conflict, with the great corporations on the one side and the public on the other, is bound to come—among the people in State Legislatures and probably in Congress. There is no necessity for stimulating the popular mind on the subject,—probably the necessity for enlightenment and larger views is the more pressing one.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pontificate, the Pope, according to a late letter from Rome, "received deputations from all the countries of the world, Poland included." During the day so many as two thousand delegates, including eight hundred women, called on the Holy Father. In response to felicitations received he said that he hoped soon to carry the cross in Rome without fear of insults. No occurrence of the day seemed to afford the old Pope so much pleasure as the reception of a telegram from the Queen of England, wishing him many prosperous days. In acknowledging the homage of the French delegates, he congratulated them on "the victory of their country over the powers of darkness." He, at the same time warned them against "liberal Catholicism as an evil quite as much to be dreaded as revolutions or the Commune." This was understood as an allusion to Father Hyacinthe and his sympathizers.

They have in New York an organization composed almost entirely of young Republicans in all parts of the State, affiliating with no clique, and having no object but the nomination of good candidates and the success of the Republican party. It held a State Convention last week to commence the work of lifting the party from the ruts into which personal politics and corrupting patronage have placed it. Such an organization would do good in Pennsylvania, where the evil exists quite as extensively as in New York.

Fabens, the San Domingo operator, after repeated efforts in different places, has succeeded in raising by private subscription the money to pay the second year's rent due from the United States for the lease of Samana Bay. The transaction is a singular one, and suggests that another attempt will be made to push the San Domingo business. If the United States needs the Bay it certainly can and will pay the rent—under no circumstances should the Government be the recipient of the Fabens transaction.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Although ranking as a friend of Gen. Cameron, I heartily approve of your protest against the introduction of the question of his candidacy for the Vice Presidency into the present canvass; and I am free to express my disbelief in any agency of his in the matter. I am also free to admit the services of the Commercial, particularly at this moment, in producing harmony and efficiency among Republicans, not only at home but in the State, and I think I express the sentiment of the great body of those who, in common parlance, are styled the "wing" to which I belong, when I say that your remarks on this subject have not been met in the proper spirit.

Union.

We have reason to believe that the writer of the above expresses the prevailing feeling among Republicans. What concerns them most at the present time is that the Democrats do not get into power. Neither Presidential nor Vice Presidential candidates can properly have a place in the present canvass; and we have arrived at a strange pass if Republicans are to be held up as committing a crime against their party for saying so. We do not hesitate to say that we are opposed to Mr. Cameron, but we do not propose to canvass him or his deserts now, unless his friends compel us to do so. We think he has reasons for wishing to be saved from this just now.

It is to be hoped that our political friends in Huntingdon county will speedily find a way to harmonize their troubles and wheel unitedly into line for Republican candidates, State and local. Their differences have already cost us a Congressman and inflicted a serious wound where nothing but health and strength should exist. On their action may depend the next Legislature. So long as the quarrel effected themselves solely it was comparatively harmless and of little concern to the Republicans at large; but as it is, we have a right to call on the Republicans of Huntingdon to heal their differences. As the home of Senator Scott, we look for something better in that county than the continuance of a state of things which is not only unseemly in itself, but the source of danger to the cause in the State and nation.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, at a meeting of the Twenty-First Ward Council of Political Reform, in the city of New York, submitted a paper on the city debt and the Tammany Management of the city finances generally, in course of which the following highly suggestive paragraph occurs:

> "Until our city rulers produce their accounts and vouchers and deliver to the public their regular quarterly reports to the Auditors for the last twenty-eight months, showing to whom, when and for what they paid the four millions a month spent by them in that period, tax-payers and the public creditors cannot avoid the belief that a large part of it was stolen, traitorously stolen."

Now we say this is suggestive, because it is entirely true of the politicians who, if the Democratic party elect the President next time, will control the finances of the Nation.

That Mr. Chase considers himself a candidate for President, and yet hopes that something will turn up to give him the Democratic nomination, is quite evident from his movements and utterances. Nor is the prospect of a realization of his wishes in the latter respect less brilliant now than it was in 1868, when he missed the nomination simply through Mr. Seymour's mistake in accepting instead of declining the nomination, as it was arranged he should. Of late the tendency in the party has been toward disunion, which just suits Mr. Chase's case, for it is only as a compromise candidate that he has any hope. The present field of operations is well suited to his fondness and capacity for intrigue, and it is by no means a foregone conclusion that he will not win.

A few weeks ago, in referring to the mineral wealth of Nevada, we mentioned the recent discovery of extensive deposits of borates of lime and soda. From further investigations which have since been made, it is expected that these deposits will, in the course of a few years, probably furnish a large part of the borax of commerce throughout the world. The annual consumption of this article is now about 11,000 tons annually. The present price in Europe is about $300 per ton, making an annual value of $3,300,000. In this country it is sold by retail at the rate of about $500 per ton. It is said that the Nevada borax can be furnished with a large profit at the rate of $150 per ton, or one-half of the present price in Europe. The crude mineral consists of borate of lime and borate of soda, mixed with sand, mud, carbonate of soda, chloride of soda, and magnesia. It is supposed that warm springs of boracic acid rise in these flats or lakes, and that the acid uniting with the lime of the country rock, or with soda found in the flats, forms the borates. At some points the water is so hot five feet beneath the surface that a man could not stand in it. In dry seasons the water is found from one foot to five feet below the surface. About a hundred tons of crude material can be obtained from an acre in the best places, and in the course of a few months it is replaced, so that the supply seems inexhaustible.

This borate of lime is insoluble in cold water, and the crude material is ground fine and then washed, the water dissolving the soluble impurities. It is then dissolved in hot water which leaves the sand behind it. Soda is added, and the boracic acid abandons the lime to unite with the soda in borax which is then crystalized. A second crystalization is used to get the handsomest and purest borax. The cost of reduction is estimated to be $50 per ton of refined borax at the utmost. Borax contains a large percentage of water, and one ton of pure borate of lime has enough boracic to make nearly two tons of borax. A number of companies have already erected extensive works for refining the crude material, and many others are preparing to follow suit. There seems to be no mistake about the great value of these deposits, which will add largely to the wealth of that extraordinary State.

The recent painful illness of Vice President Colfax has given rise to many newspaper articles upon the evil effects of overtasking the brain. Mr. James Parton, in the current number of the *Golden Age*, states that the cerebral and nervous exhaustion of Mr. Colfax was brought on because of his pecuniary inability to employ a competent private secretary. He is without private fortune, and although occupying the second highest office in a rich and powerful nation, his salary is that of a bank cashier. Mr. Parton takes the ground that the enormous correspondence of Mr. Colfax cannot well be avoided, but that the labor should be performed by other hands than his own. Nearly every member of Congress who possesses means of his own employs one or more private secretaries, who are kept generally very busy. Such a secretary as the Vice President needs cannot be hired for less than two thousand dollars a year, which is a fourth part of his official income. The remedy which suggests itself is to abolish all fees, mileages and perquisites, and increases the salaries of the leading officers of the Government to the point which will enable them to employ proper clerical and other assistance without drawing on their private resources, if they have any. There is no doubt that inadequate salaries are one of the many causes of jobbery and rascality which so greatly abound, while other men of force and ability chose rather to govern the Government from without, as in the case of Tweed with New York. Mr. Parton thinks that able and honest men ought not to be expected for the wages we pay—calumny and poverty—and argues that if the salaries of the chief officers of the Government were multiplied by three, it would only make them relatively what they were in the days of Washington.

While it is incontestible that a wide spread secret organization exists in the Southern States for the purpose of intimidating the negroes from exercising the right of suffrage, and while it is beyond question that these villainous gangs have perpetrated many outrages and murders, still the reports of Ku-Klux operations are to be received with the same caution, and submitted to the same rigid and impartial scrutiny which other evidence of a circumstantial character is expected to undergo. Occasionally, however, we get a report so clear, specific and direct, that no doubt of the facts can by any possibility be entertained. Of this class is a case which lately occurred in South Carolina. Several disguised men went to the house of an obnoxious negro for the purpose of whipping him. It being night, after they had forced the door open, one of the gang knelt down upon the hearth to fan the embers of the fire, to enable his companions to find the victim. But as soon as the fire began to blaze the negro, who had been crouching in the corner, suddenly sprang out, armed with an ax, with which he split the head of the man upon the hearth completely open, killing him instantly, and escaping through the crowd with only a bullet through his arm.

The concerted revolt against Tammany by a number of the leading spirits of the New York Democracy, to which we referred yesterday, has evidently produced a hitch in the programme of that powerful order of red men. The chiefs had decided to hold a grand demonstration in Union Square to-day for the purpose of indorsing the new departure of their Western brethren, but it is now understood that they have concluded to refrain from active political movements, with reference to the Presidency, until the summer is over. The absence in Europe of a number of prominent members of that body, whom it is necessary to consult, is assigned as the reason for adopting this policy of masterly inactivity. Another interesting political fact worth mentioning, is an earnest movement on the part of the personal friends of Horace Greeley to bring him out as a Presidential candidate. While people generally look upon the whole thing in the light of a joke it is said that events are quietly transpiring which will presently m ake it manifest that it "means business."

The principal murmurs against the Washington Treaty have arisen from Canadian hostility to its fisheries clauses, in which it is claimed the British Commissioners had been over-reached. Sir Edward Thornton has, however, received instructions to inform the Government of the United States that so far as the Home or Colonial government is concerned, there is no cause for anxiety to our citizens engaged in the fisheries, so long as they observe the laws still in force; and that, although England holds to the opinion that under the treaty of 1818, American fishermen are prohibited from frequenting colonial ports and harbors for purposes of trade and transhipment, the prohibition will not be enforced during the present season. Other assurances of a like liberal nature are also given, and it is hoped that our own citizens will in their turn contribute to the maintenance of friendly relations by observing the laws still in force, until the legislation for insuring to them the privileges and immunities agreed upon by the new treaty shall have been carried out.

The very latest ticket which the New York *Herald* has presented to the Democrats is Chase for President and Hancock for Vice President. The beauty of this arrangement, in the estimation of the *Herald*, consists in the two extremes which the candidates represent on nearly all the leading ideas of the day. In this respect, if in no other, the candidates are extremely available.

Trouble in the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio.

The difficulty in regard to ritualism now agitating a number of the churches of the Episcopal denomination seems to have reached Cincinnati. For some time past there has been a difference of opinion between the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine of that diocese and the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, missionary of the Church Guild, upon liturgical matters. The discord had its origin in the singing of the Gloria Patri after the church service. The Psalter is not specific on the point, as it simply says the Glorias *may be* omitted. Mr. Kellogg uniformly pursued the practice of singing the Glorias at the end of all the Psalms incident to the service performed. Bishop McIlvaine advised Mr. Kellogg to omit them, as they seemed to the Episcopal mind an unnecessary tribute to ritualism. Mr. Kellogg, considering that he was carrying out the desires of the Guild, did not omit them, but pursued his usual course. The Bishop had occasion to visit one of the missions under the charge of Mr. Kellogg, and in performing the service, instead of reading several short selections, which would have required a frequent repetition of the offensive sacred refrain, the missionary read the Fourth Selection, a very long psalm, requiring but one intonation of the same. The impression made upon the mind of the Bishop was not pleasant, as the manner in which the service was conducted had the appearance of an attempt to cover up the use of the Glorias. Being addressed upon the subject, Mr. Kellogg admitted that he had used this selection for the purpose of effecting a compromise upon the mooted point between the Guild and the Bishop. He further stated that unless he continued the practice deemed ritualistic, there might be a rupture between himself and the Church Guild, and added: "My dear Bishop, you can not certainly desire to force me into the position." The Bishop did not pursue the matter further at the time, but soon after in a letter to Mr. Kellogg addressed him interrogatories, the substance of which was whether he considered the authority of the Guild superior to the Bishop's. The correspondence having been submitted to the Executive Committee of the Church Guild, the interrogatories of the Bishop have recently been considered, and have been the occasion of much acrimonious debate. No conclusion has yet been reached by the Committee, and they are about equally divided in sentiment, the voting being almost a tie in every instance.

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In the following anecdote, which is said to be a simple matter of fact, the advantage of presence of mind is rather happily illustrated. The story, however, presents another point still more important, which needs no comment. During the revolutionary excitement of 1848, some day-laborers, whose heads had been turned and inflamed with socialistic ideas ill understood, made their way riotously into the counting house of the Rothschilds at Frankfort, and presenting themselves before the head of the establishment, summoned him to divide his property with them. "Very good," said Rothschild, with the utmost composure, "I am ready to do so; but tell me first how much you suppose me to be worth." "We do not know," was the reply, given with evident perplexity. "Well," said the man of money, "do you believe I possess four, six or eight millions?" The rioters were dumb. "Let us take it for granted, then, that I have eight millions;" whereupon the laborers nodded in cheerful assent. "Good!" proceeded Rothschild, "Germany has thirty-two millions of inhabitants; I possess eight millions of money; since the distribution must be general to be fair and reasonable, each individual is entitled to a fourth of a dollar, or seven and a half silver groschen. Here, each of you take your portion and be off as fast as you can." The confounded laborers could think of no objection to so reasonable a settlement and quietly left the counting-house.

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We find in a letter from Berlin, written by a gentleman connected with the military hospital service a hint of the manner in which the professional nurses of Prussia are trained to their work. Protestants and Catholics alike are required to undergo a thorough course of instruction in the properties and uses of medicine, to master the art of hospital cookery, to know practically all about bandages, dressings, cuppings, the proper regulation of temperatures—in short, to acquire the art of caring for the sick upon the basis of scientific principles; the invaluable character of this preparatory training having a thousand times been proved, especially during the late war. In this country we have educational institutions of almost every conceivable kind, but none for this desirable purpose. A woman may be the very incarnation of tenderness and mercy, and yet from ignorance be perfectly useless in a sick room. This need not be if every city had a non-sectarian school in which the beautiful art of ministering to the afflicted were taught upon the German model. If woman is a "ministering angel" when pain and anguish wring the brow, she is doubly a seraph when she goes about their remova n a competent and proper way.

◆

The *Bulletin* is of the opinion that "Philadelphia's opportunities for future wealth and greatness surround her on every side, and it will be her own fault if, with such capabilities of making this the great depot of the Western trade, she permits New York to take from her what is legitimately and naturally her own." It strikes outsiders that Philadelphia has missed so many "opportunities for future wealth and greatness," that she is now placed at considerable disadvantage. However, where there are so many assurances and such an amount of confidence as our Philadelphia friends express, there must be good reason to hope, though one can scarcely "see it."

◆

The Washington *Chronicle* says: In spite of the precautions taken by the Government agents to prevent the committal of frauds by the reuse of revenue stamps by unprincipled persons, the practice is still resorted to to an alarming extent. Large sums of money are lost to the Government by these frauds on the revenue, and it is not improbable that the attention of Congress at its next session will be called to the matter, with the recommendation that the severity of the penalty attached to its crime be increased, so that offenders can be punished to that extent that an example may be established which will prove a warning to like violaters of the law.

◆

Last Saturday a massive propeller, intended for the sloop of war Canandaigua, was successfully cast in the Norfolk navy-yard foundry. The mould was constructed beneath the floor of the foundry, and in one minute after the order was given by the master founder it was filled with thirteen thousand pounds of molten liquid, and the completion of the work announced by the outpouring of the metal lava from the various air-vents, accompanied with explosions resembling a distant cannonade.

◆

The police force of New York aggregates 2,236 men. The men on Broadway are only on duty in the day time, in two five-hour tours. They are selected for their height—none less than six feet being accepted—and for general good conduct. Stationed at convenient intervals along Broadway, from Thirtieth street down to the Battery, these men are constantly crossing and recrossing the thoroughfare, escorting timid women, children or invalids, who otherwise would run great risk from the great throngs of vehicles.

◆

> The Pittsburgh Commercial (Republican) suggests Frank Blair as the leader of the Democracy. The Democracy had a sample of Blair's leadership in 1868. It was a failure, and history fails to show that parties pin their faith to leaders who have proved failures.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

We made the suggestion because he is the only man we know of who is wide enough in the straddle to ride two horses, traveling in opposite directions, at one and the same time. The fact that he is "a failure," is also another argument in his favor.

◆

Tom Hughes, in a recent address on America, made this observation:

> With regard to religion, his first impression was that the Americans were not religious, but his experience in Chicago made him change his mind materially.

Now, what could have been his "experience in Chicago" that he should have been convinced by it that Americans are a religious people? The sarcasm is biting enough.

◆

With the modern improvements for cutting and threshing wheat much of that now being harvested will be in market in a few days. To what extent the new crop will affect the market remains to be seen. A prospective foreign demand may keep up prices, but appearances favor a decline. Farmers understand this just as well as merchants, and the result will probably be a rush on the market as soon as it can be threshed.

◆

St. Louis is discussing "the best place for the new union railroad depot." Representatives of railroads centering there have been looking at the subject, and property holders are appealed to to be liberal and not exacting in their demands—an appeal that might be extended to Pittsburgh companies. The suggestion is a good one as a platform on which to consider similar questions local to our city.

◆

The Rev. Dr. Saunders, on Saturday, donated to the Presbyterians of Philadelphia property of the value of one hundred thousand dollars, for a hospital, in which the afflicted will be received without distinction on account of "creed, country or color." The grounds, bounded by four wide streets, comprise three and one-fifth acres, upon which buildings are erected.

◆

It is said that the President has been warmly urged to appoint Horace Greeley Commissioner of Agriculture, in the place of Capron, resigned. Mr. Greely having planted himself of the doctrine of declining nothing, he must accept if the office is tendered to him. And it wouldn't be a bad idea, either.

◆

The ridiculous little boat called the City of Ragusa has arrived out safely, with its entire crew of one man and a dog. The Red, White and Blue and the Nonpareil, its tiny predecessors, also performed the Atlantic voyage without disaster, and the three sets of madcaps who have undertaken a foolish feat go upon the record as successful lunatics.

◆

A Philadelphia letter says that a movement is on foot among Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders to enjoin the managers of that company from entering into the proposed arrangements with the New Jersey companies. The muddle is becoming too thick to comprehend—only that the New Jersey appears to be a "hard road to travel" just now.

◆

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, like some other short-sighted Republican papers, appears to regard harmony and suggest undesirable. We hope they are prepared to take the responsibility of the possible results of their course.

Cameron for Vice President.

[From St. Paul, Minn., Press.]

Grant and Cameron. That would be a powerful ticket. If any one desires to ruin the Republican party forever, let them advocate that ticket.

[From Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nonpariel.]

Cameron desires to be the Republican candidate for Vice President in 1872. It is fortunate for the country that his leviathan powers of intrigue are not sufficient to overcome the sturdy convictions of a people determined to support no man for a position of trust and importance, who has not a tolerable record for honesty and integrity. The bare contemplation of the fact that Simon might, through an inscrutable decree of Providence, become President, is enough to harrow up the soul of any one who looks upon Government as an agency for the popular good.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

A Grant and Cameron club has been formed in Baltimore, and the Pittsburgh Commercial asserts, as a fact within its personal knowledge, that the last named gentleman is going in for the second place on the Republican ticket. In that case the first named owes it to himself, since self-preservation is a natural duty, to disentangle his political fortunes from those of his friend. Simon may be a very good fellow to talk Pennsylvania politics or go out trout fishing with, but he is not exactly the style of person for a man to take into partnership who wants another term in the White House. The firm would go into bankruptcy before it had fairly begun business.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

German saloon keepers in Cincinnati, in consequence of the enforcement of the Sunday law in that city, have resolved to demand a complete cessation on the Sabbath of all work, and everything that savors of business, thinking this will be the most effectual way of breaking down the law, and that by making it odious they can secure its repeal. To this end they will, on next Sunday, entirely suspend business, and propose to cause the arraignment of newspaper proprietors and carriers, cigar and periodical venders, clothing dealers, bakers, grocers and others, who may pursue their vocations on that day, and also pay their respects to the milkmen, ice dealers, paid organists in the churches—even the preachers and church-goers themselves should they so much as touch the confines of labor on the first day of the week. A similar movement was inaugurated in Pittsburgh not long since, but those concerned thought best to stop short of undertaking litigation of such extensive proportions as their Cincinnati brethren seem to have resolved to impose upon themselves.

On Tuesday next an exploring expedition, under the command of Captain J. W. Barlow, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Missouri, will leave Chicago for the Yellowstone river. The object of the expedition is to make a thorough exploration and examination of the topography, geology and botany of this famous section of the country, all of which is volcanic, and lies about seven thousand feet above the sea level. A photographer will accompany the party, and the report of researches will be submitted to the War Department and published.

Jacatro, the famous Indian guide of Commodore Stockton in the old days of California, died in a jacal near San Pascual, on the 6th instant. He knew every mountain trail in more than half of California, had participated in more than thirty Indian battles, and never raised his hand against but one white man, whom he killed for striking him with the butt of his musket. He appears to have been the original and veritable "honest Injun," and prided himself on the faithfulness with which he kept his word. At the time of his death he was about sixty-seven years old.

A singular fellow named De Silva, was recently shot dead by a guard at Fort Sedgwick, because, being a solder and drunk, he refused to move on. This De Silva, it is said, was educated in Italy and designed for a Jesuit priest; he ran away, visited Russia, Egypt, Brazil and the Holy Land, improving himself, after his fashion, as he went along. He spoke Spanish, French, Italian, German and English fluently. He was once sentenced to be garroted in Havana, but escaped; he was with Maximilian in Mexico; he fought in the Federal army, from which he deserted four times. He has been married a dozen times, and has wives all over the country. His knowledge of history and geography was extensive and accurate; he was a newspaper writer also, and his writings were very readable.

Twenty years ago, a farm eight miles square in Livingston county, Illinois, was entered by its present owner at $1 25 per acre. It is sub-divided into thirty-two farms of 1,280 acres each, every farm being run by separate sets of hands, the whole under the direction of the owner, M. L. Sullivant. There are 15,000 acres under the plow; 250 miles of hedge fence, besides other fences; 150 miles of ditch for draining. One hundred men and four hundred work horses and mules are employed on the farm, besides two bookkeepers, four blacksmiths and eight carpenters. An accurate account is kept of each sub-farm, and with each man, horse, and mule, the animals being all named or numbered, and charged with the amount paid for them and their food, and credited with their labor. The entire farm with its improvements and personal property on it is now valued at about $2,000,000.

The New York Board of Health recently discovered a tenement house, twenty feet wide, two hundred feet long, and five stories in height, occupied by nearly two hundred families of beings scarcely human, and seven hundred breathing but hardly living souls, in such a horribly filthy condition as to render it necessary to vacate the premises at once, as wholly unfit for human habitation. The sun never penetrated this noxious edifice, which it may well be imagined was crowded with occupants like a hive of bees. The walls were covered with a green, slimy sweat, and the rooms filled with foul vapors. An open sewer filled the cellar and occasionally overflowed, its pestiferous combination of liquids emitting horrible odors. The police had known the place, and had experienced its poisonous atmosphere, but it was not their province to disturb its repose or to hazard the rents which, at extortionate rates, were swelling the pockets of pampered residents of palatial dwellings.

The fact is no longer doubtful that the Louvre Library in Paris, comprising more than 100,000 rare volumes and manuscripts, was completely destroyed.

It is announced that by direction of Earl de Gray and Ripon, who is first officer of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the District of Columbia has been recognized and a fraternal correspondence commenced. This is the first Grand Chapter in America with which the Grand Chapter of England has ever entered into fraternal correspondence. It is a fact not generally known that the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England is composed of the nobility only. Three or four persons, however, were knighted on purpose that they might be admitted to the Grand Chapter because of their advanced positions in the sciences.

At Corydon, Iowa, recently, while Henry Clay Dean was making a speech in the interest of a new railroad, two men on horseback rode up in front of the National Bank, dismounted, entered the institution, and, finding no one in except an officer of the bank, presented revolvers at his head and demanded the money on hand. Realizing that he was completely at their mercy, the officer surrendered some $7,000, when the villians left. After quitting the bank they rode to the meeting, which was in the open air, and called out that the bank had been robbed, adding that they had plenty of money. With a cheer for Wilkes Booth, they then struck spurs to their horses, and galloped out of town before the crowd had fairly realized what had taken place. A party soon started in pursuit, and after riding a short distance came within hailing distance of the robbers, who waived a defiance and darted off with increased speed.

On the 11th proximo a delegation of Knights Templar from the New England States will make an excursion to Saratoga. They will be entertained at the Grand Union Hotel, where they will meet Knights from different parts of New York State. During their stay they will celebrate the occasion by a grand banquet and ball. They will be accompanied by the famous Gilmore's Band, of Boston, composed of fifty pieces.

Near Hamilton, Ohio, a few days since, a German farm laborer was flourishing a pistol about in a careless manner, and when requested to be careful or he would shoot himself, replied that he would show how Vallandigham shot himself. He then proceeded to illustrate the manner in which the pistol was held, with the hammer raised and half out of his pocket. In an instant the weapon was discharged, the contents lodging in the bowels of the careless demonstrator. He fell as one dead. His companions picked him up, and carried him into the house, the crimson tide flowing in torrents from the wound.

The indications are that all the stir made about the cancer remedy, cundurango, will prove to have been part of an extensive scheme to give a new quack medicine a good start. It is pronounced by several of the most prominet physicians of Washington city and by medical officers in the army and navy as a pure humbug. A firm in New York has obtained a patent on a cancer cure having this newly discovered ingredient as a base, and it is known that prominent parties have secured a virtual monopoly of the trade in the cundurango plant.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following recipe for a cheap ice chest: Take two dry goods boxes, one of which is enough smaller than the other to leave a space of about three inches all around when it is placed inside. Fill the space between the two with sawdust packed closely and cover with a heavy lid made to fit neatly inside the larger box. Insert a small pipe in the bottom of the chest to carry off the water from the melting ice. For family use this has proved quite as serviceable and as economical as more costly "refrigerators."

It is only two or three years since the city of Lowell offered premiums to be paid to the most expert velocipede riders, and the exhibition was an attractive feature at their Independence Day celebration. Now the city fathers propose to have an ordinance prohibiting the running of these unsteady vehicles in the public streets. The sanguine gentlemen who predicted that velocipedes were to supersede horses for traveling purposes have long since sold their favorites at a low price to the dealers in old iron.

A huge seal was lately captured at Burlington, New Jersey. For a week or ten days previous to the seal being captured, the shad in the river almost disappeared. The fishermen caught so few that fishing proved a losing business, and the price of the few shad went up to a high figure. All this time the seal was swimming to and fro in the river, no doubt doing his share at shad fishing. To keep clear of him the shad must have been driven away from their accustomed tracks, and hence out of the reach of the fishermen. But the very day after the capture of their enemy, they returned to their old haunts, when the fishermen took them in large numbers, at once giving abundance, and low prices.

With all her rebel proclivities, it is noteworthy that Kentucky has a good credit in the New York market. For example, a Wall street firm has "placed" all the Paducah Railroad bonds, and that, too, within a comparatively short time. The same house also negotiated to-day three hundred thousand of the Louisville city bonds, issued for improvement purposes.

Large supplies of arms are now being purchased in New York for the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. Before many weeks Governor Warmouth will have militia armed in Louisiana upon whom he can rely in any emergency. It will be remembered that some of the New Orleans regiments not long ago manifested a decided tendency to insubordination when the Governor called upon them for aid.

The Emperor William is said to have determined, at the instigation of the Crown Princess, to appoint the widows of soldiers slain in the late war to all vacancies in the public libraries.

A project is on foot in Cincinnati to establish a union stock yard or depot. It is held that by this means the stock business could be largely increased, whereas as it is there is very little inducement "to make Cincinnati the great cattle trading center it ought to be."

At the Alexander stock sale, which came off at Woodburn farm, Kentucky, last week, twenty-four thoroughbred colts, twenty-two thoroughbred fillies, and ten trotters were disposed of bringing $26,575.

In Philadelphia an effort is making to erect a statue to the memory of Martha Washington, in Chestnut street beside that of George Washington. The amount to be expended for the purpose, $20,000, is to be raised by one dollar subscriptions.

Says the New York *Tribune*: "Preparations for building the New York pier of the East River Bridge advance so rapidly that the caisson will be ready to sink by July 10. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company has built a new house, and will in a few days leave its old Roosevelt-street pier to the new rival. The early completion of this important enterprise is now seemingly assured, and the actual union of the two great cities of the State will not be much longer deferred."

Mayor Hall, of New York City, proposes to interfere with Mr. Bergh in his attempt to prevent cruelty to horses by the overloading of street cars. The Mayor complains that Mr. B. "organizes a street court, and without sworn evidence, and upon his own sudden judgment, adjudicates whether or no a horse is fit or unfit for working, and when he judges unfavorably instantly carries his judgment into effect." Mr. Bergh replies: "As this duty is an affair of conscience, no official or public protest or clamor should mislead me from the exercise of exact justice, and therefore I shall remain at my post and fight the 'battle of the brutes' until that day shall arrive, which I trust never may dawn, when the people of this State shall command me to desist." Mr. Bergh also reminds the Mayor that the detention of public traffic, another ground of complaint, is chargeable to the offending car companies, and to the public who are left but little choice in the matter.

Two of the chairs used in the Continental Congress, whilst it held its sessions in Independence Hall, have been returned to Philadelphia. They were found at Harrisburg, where these two venerable relics, having been consolidated into one chair, were doing duty as the official seat of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate. They are brought back to Philadelphia as a contribution and a stimulus towards the proposed restoration of the old hall as nearly as practicable to its condition in 1776, instead of keeping it in its present condition as a sort of curiosity shop. The whereabouts of two other chairs have been discovered, and will be forthcoming.

St. Louis has inaugurated a reform among the drinking saloons of that city, by the enforcement of an ordinance which stipulates that no application for a dram-shop license shall be granted unless it is accompanied by a petition signed by a majority of the tax-paying citizens in the block where it is proposed to locate the establishment. It is found that the lowest class of dram-shops are unable to obtain the approval of their neighbors, and the result of this has been that some of the lowest dens in the city have been closed.

The Chicago *Times*, referring to the river in that city, and the smell thereof, says: "The same odor in Cincinnati or St. Louis would depopulate the town, and leave both places a howling wilderness. Both of those towns have the capacity for a smell of the dimensions of ours, but neither of them has the ability to handle it. Nature usually adapts her infliction to the constitution of the sufferer. Hence, it was only the great city of Chicago that was deemed sufficiently powerful to bear the infliction of Chicago river." Great, indeed, is Chicago.

A Honolulu paper is responsible for the statement that a harpoon was found in a recently captured whale in the Arctic seas, on the western side of the continent, that was known to belong to a ship at that time cruising in the same seas on the opposite side of the continent. The supposition is that the whale passed from one open sea to another, via the Pole, and he must have found open water, for whales must occasionally come to the surface and blow.

At the late celebration in Plymouth, Mass., it was suggested that some memorial of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Clark's Island, December 20, 1620, should be set up, and accordingly the words of the entry in Governor Wm. Bradford's diary of that day, "Being the Sabbath we rested," have been cut on the face of a rock on the island under which the Pilgrims sheltered themselves. It is proposed that a formal dedication of the work will take place on August 10, the anniversary of the embarkation.

On one of the English rivers the sewage from the cities and factories is so terrible that a Wakefield manufacturer produced to the English Commission on Sewage the river's own testimony in the form of a memorandum, written in what would pass as pale ink. "Dedicated without permission to the Local Board of Health, Wakefield, this memorandum written with water taken from the point of junction between the river Calder and the town's sewer. Could the odor accompany this sheet also it would add much to the interest of this memorandum."

The Government of Japan has sent several hundred young men to this country to be educated, and in a few years they will carry back with them all that our colleges can give in the way of scholastic culture, as well as such germs of Christian civilization as may effect more for the ultimate advancement of Japan than a century of ordinary missionary work. According to universal testimony, these young men are apt, thoughtful, attentive, well-behaved, and eager to learn. Year by year the number of those coming hither appears likely to increase and the result may be that in 1900 Japan herself will have become the Athens of the East.

The people of Louisville are greatly discouraged over an unsuccessful attempt to colonize English sparrows in that city. An agent sent to England succeeded in procuring two thousand of the birds, but lost eighteen hundred of them on the passage home. As the sparrow breeds rapidly, however, great expectations are entertained from the two hundred remaining. But no preparations had been made to retain the feathered immigrants; there were no boxes put up to attract them; and the citizens from Jeffersonville, across the river observing this, "with characteristic perfidy," as a Louisville paper expresses it, built sparrow boxes on speculation, and succeeded in hiving the whole colony.

Captain Hall takes with him on his expedition to the North Pole a flag which has an eventful and peculiar history. The flag is a man-of-war boat's ensign, about six feet long and three feet wide. It was taken out in Wikes's expedition in 1838, and was on the vessel that went further south than any of her companions. In 1850 the colors were presented to the Grinnell expedition, and were taken further north than any other American flag had ever before been exhibited. In 1854, when Dr. Kane went out, Mr. Grinnell loaned him the flag, and it was taken still further north. After abandoning his vessel, Dr. Kane made a perilous voyage in an open boat toward the North Pole. The colors served for his pillow when he slept in the boat. In 1857 the flag was loaned to Dr. Hayes, who took it half a degree nearer the North Pole than it had ever been before. At the completion of each expedition it was returned to Mr. Grinnell, and now it has been placed in care of Captain Hall, who takes it out with him in the Polaris. Should Captain Hall successfully stride the mythical pole, as predicted, he will be able to wave this emblem in triumph where none ever waved before.

A notable feature of the college commencements this year is the frequency with which Japanese faces appear.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday says: Up to last evening, we are informed, the required subscriptions to the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad had been reduced within four thousand shares, and as over a thousand of the shares secured yesterday were from sources supposed not to be obtainable, the friends of the lease think the full number of shares will be secured within a few days—a week at farthest.

Writing on the subject of solar heat, Captain Ericsson makes the statement that it cannot be questioned that, if London had not been built, and if the building material of Paris yet remained in the Catacombs, the sun would rise earlier than it now does, though, of course, the difference would be so small as to be utterly beyond the power of computation. This assertion is based on the proposition that, the greater the distance to which weight is removed from the axis of gyration, the greater is the tendency to retard the earth's velocity; and, in building these cities, the materials of which they consist have been removed further from the earth's axis than they were in their natural state. They tend to decrease the velocity of the earth's daily revolution, and thus cause the sun to rise later.

Thirty street cars of a new patern were recently made in New York for Philadelphia. The conductor occupies a platform which is so small that no one else can stand there. He provides change, sees that the fare is put in the box. Egress and ingress are cut off in front.

The school fund of Mississippi has been filched from to the extent of $24,500. Seven thousand desks for the schools were provided at the price of seven dollars apiece, aggregating $49,000. It has been discovered that identically the same desk is supplied elsewhere for three dollars and fifty cents apiece.

A correspondent, writing from Louisiana, says the Chinese coolies are much cleaner in their habits than the negroes, and there is no squalor about their cabins. The first thing the coolies do, after arising in the morning, is to wash themselves thoroughly in almost scalding water. The same water would parboil an American. After the labors of the day, and previous to retiring for the night, the same scalding process is gone through with again. The same writer says the Chinese are not altogether a failure, but they are not a real success. One stout, likely negro will do more work in a day than three Chinamen. The work accomplished by the coolies is well done, but they are too slow and nice.

The potato bug seems to have had its day in Minnesota. In some parts of the State it has disappeared entirely. Financially the farmers will reap but little benefit from their deliverance this year, as in consequence of the fear of the usual depredations of the bugs a very small area has been planted with potatos.

Some two weeks since an individual was arrested in Philadelphia under the belief that he was Charles Scott, one of the persons concerned in the murder of Daniel Hertzler, at Springfield, Ohio, in October, 1869. He was taken to Springfield, but was there identified as Thomas Reilly, who escaped from the Joliet, Illinois, penitentiary in October, 1869. So instead of being held for murder, the man was surrendered to the warden of the Joliet penitentiary.

A case involving the right of aliens as heirs has just been decided by the Superior Court of Kings county, New York. In February, 1870, one Edward Doherty, a naturalized citizen of the United States, died possessed of Brooklyn real estate valued at $10,000, and left no wife or children. At the time of his death three brothers and two sisters resided in Ireland, and were aliens, while one sister, Ann Gleason, resided in California, and was married to a citizen of this country. One of the brothers came to this country, and began an action to recover his share of the property. Ann Gleason defended the suit, and claimed that she was entitled to the whole of the property, because the deceased died a citizen of the United States and she, being married to a citizen, was a citizen also, while the other brothers and sisters, being aliens, could not inherit any real estate from their deceased brother, and this view has been sustained by the court.

The Cunard Steamship Company recommend the purchase of tickets from interior agents instead of at New York. The devices for swindling passengers are so numerous and injurious that scarcely a day passes without its quota of victims. One of the latest devices is to change the money for passengers. The swindler pretends to place the gold in a belt which he secures about the person of the passenger with the caution not to remove the belt until he is safely aboard the steamer. When the belt is afterwards examined, it is found to contain English shillings instead of gold. This is a feat of legerdemain which could not probably be practiced upon experienced travelers, but it succeeds with others at the departure of every steamer.

The New York city medical authorities announce that thirteen hundred cases of small-pox have been reported within six months, and that as many more have probably been concealed, through the natural disinclination of the friends of the victims to lose the opportunity for tender personal nursing. If these statistics are trustworthy, as they probably are, the fact that twenty-six hundred cases of small-pox have occurred since January—or an average of four hundred and thirty-three per month—is an alarming indication. The July and August heats, it is feared, will increase the disorder, and precautions of every kind are recommended.

A herd of two hundred and fifty buffaloes was recently driven into the Missouri river, near the Whetstone Indian Agency. A few reached the left bank in safety, a few others were killed in the river, and the remainder of the herd perished in the waves of the rapid, treacherous river, which at the time was swollen by the flood, and their bodies floated with the current.

Farmers in Wisconsin have engaged, to a very considerable extent, in tobacco raising, the fields ranging in extent from the garden-patch to forty acres, with the majority from five to ten acres. So many children have been placed at work in the fields as to seriously affect the schools.

The German Socialists have not profited by the experience of France during the rule of the Commune. There was recently a meeting of such of the journeymen carpenters of Berlin as are attached to the socialistic creed, and by an over whelming majority it was resolved "that the general meeting of the Berlin carpenters pay homage to the courageous champions who have suffered death at Paris for the freedom of labor; that their Berlin brethren do so from the fulness of their hearts, and that they are resolved, by unflinchingly adhering to the socialistic principle, to erect a living monument at Berlin to memory of the heroic martyrs for freedom and right."

The officials at the Assay Office, New York, state that, with recent improvements in smelting which have originated in this country, it has become quite certain that shipments of ore to Europe will be much reduced. Smelting works upon a large scale are now constructing at Wyandotte, a few miles below Detroit, on the river. During the past six months the receipts at the Assay Office were 55,000 ounces of pure silver, of which 30,000 ounces came in June.

The death of Jean Eugene Robert Houdon, the famous French magician, is announced. His age was seventy-six. In early life he was a notary, but his fondness for mechanical inventions induced him to forsake the law for the practice or slight-of-hand. He appeared as a showman and "wizard" in 1830, and continued in public life thence forward. In 1856 Louis Napoleon sent him to Algeria, when he confounded the magicians who were trying to undermine French authority by beating them at their own tricks. He became celebrated for his ingenuity in contriving machinery for professional magicians, and for thirty years he gained a remunerative income by these singular inventions. The celebrated automaton chess-player and similar figures were of his manufacture, and scarcely any of the wonderful deceptions that have gained celebrity for Anderson, Herman, Nickel, Sanderson and others, but were traceable to Houdon's *atelier*.

When musicians in Massachusetts want to give a concert on Sunday evening, they call it "sacred," and then sing and fiddle what they please. The brass band of Haverhill gave one of these 'sacred' performances last Sunday with a great deal of drum and trombone and triangle, much to the scandal of the sober sort. An old manager once explained the way in which he arranged a "sacred" programme; "I take an old glee," he said, "for instance, 'Tell me, Shepherds, tell me, pray have you seen my Chloris pass this way'; I strike out 'shepherds' and put in 'brethren'; I substitute 'David' for 'Chloris'; and it goes beautifully."

Recent correspondence in French papers casts doubts upon the early opening of the sub-alpine tunnel to railway communication between France and Italy. One difficulty appears to arise from the smoke evolved from the locomotive while passing through the tunnel. At the first trial, it is stated out of three engine drivers, two died from suffocation, and the third was with difficulty restored to life. The temperature also in the tunnel is described as being very high, but efforts to improve the ventilation are being continued. Engines consuming their own smoke have been ordered from England, which it is hoped will remove many of the difficulties now experienced in the present work.

The production of sheet iron plates coated with copper and brass is a new branch of industry in England. It is claimed for this product that the plates present great advantages to the makers of finished goods, compared with tinned or galvanized plates, as they can be annealed as much as requisite during the process of stamping, without injury to the copper or brass coating; and that they also are superior to sheet copper or sheet brass, because articles manufactured from them are not so readily bent or dented as when they are made of brass or copper, and they can be burnished, planished, or spun, and so brought up to any required degree of finish.

It is a fact that not one of the magnificent steamships of the great Trans-Atlantic line between New York, Southampton, Havre and Brest was built in France; they were all constructed on the Clyde, though sailing under the French flag. The steamers of the German lines were also built in England or Scotland, though they sail under German colors and earn money for German owners. Americans must build their own steamships or go without them, under our laws, which prevent our sailing foreign-built vessels, while they do not promote the building of American ships.

Governor Walker attempted to solve the boundary muddle which has for a century puzzled the wiseacres of Maryland and Virginia, and, the better to settle the dispute, sent an emissary to London to look up the original grants. Greatly to his Excellency's delight, the records make plain work of the question, and a small speck of internal war is thus dispelled.

Yale will graduate, on the 13th, 103 students. This is a little higher than the average of the last twenty years—100.7—and somewhat lower than the average of the last ten years—105.5.

New Sweden, the Scandinavian colony in Aroostook county, Maine, consists of eight hundred souls, of whom four hundred were added to the number by a company that arrived a few weeks ago. The State gives to each family—averaging four persons each—a farm of 100 acres, on condition that within five years a house shall be erected and fifteen acres be placed under cultivation. When the conditions are complied with a deed in fee simple is given by the State to the colonist. Farms, it is stated, are now being laid out for the new company of emigrants in the district allotted to the Swedes, who have shown themselves to be hardy, energetic and industrious. The older Swedish emigrants are purchasing cultivated farms in the adjoining townships. Each member of this Scandinavian colony, it is estimated, is worth one thousand dollars to the State of Maine as a settler in an unimproved region.

The Congress of German brewers will take place at Dresden, July 29, 1871. Messrs. Valentine Blatz, Max Shæfer and Louis Shade, members of the Brewers' Convention held in Pittsburgh, last month, have been designated as delegates.

A Richmond paper states there is now on exhibition in that city one of the greatest living curiosities of the age, in the shape of a hermaphrodite horse. The animal is not quite three years old, a blood bay, and has made such time in harness as bespeaks a splendid trotting record.

How We Used to be Physicked.

Who does not remember the time when spring purgation was considered indispensable to summer health? No matter for wry faces, the inevitable salts and senna, rhubarb, or calomel and jalap, must be administered. These "spring medicines," the youngsters were told, were to keep them hale and hearty during the summer. We all know now that this was a falacy; that new vigor, not depletion, is what is required at the commencement of the summer solstice. As a preparation for the enervating effects of oppressive summer weather, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is highly expedient. This famous vegetable peeparation has three prominent properties; it renovates, purifies, and regulates all the functions of the body. It is composed exclusively of pure vegetable productions, viz: the essential principle of Monongahela Rye, and the most efficacious tonic and alterative roots, barks and gums known to medical botanists. Hence, it is an absolutely safe medicine, and no tincture of the Pharmacopœia can compare with it either in purity, or in the variety of its objects, and its comprehensive results. Happily for mankind, the theory that it was necessary to prostrate a patient in order to cure him, is forever exploded, and the true philosophica doctrine, that vigor is the great antagonist of disease has taken its place. Hostetter's Bitters is an invigorant, and hence it is the proper medicine for the feeble at this most trying season of the year.

Be sure that you obtain the genuine article, as there are innumerable vile imitations in the market. Look to the ornamental stamp, the engraved label, and the name blown into the glass. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only.

7-30 Gold Loan

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by First and only Mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold: Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at the lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Also, by the following Banks and Bankers, of Pittsburgh, viz:

MASONIC BANK.
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The following well known citizens are largely interested in the Stocks and Bonds of this Road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution;

Wm. M. Lyon,
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Springer Harbaugh,
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Wm. Thaw,
Wm. Phillips,
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R. B. Garnahan,
Thos. A. Scott,

F. R. Brunot, and many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD.

General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

June 1, 1871. MWF*eow

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